

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



SWEET CLOVER—THE HERALD OF BIG CHANGES IN PRAIRIE AGRICULTURE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

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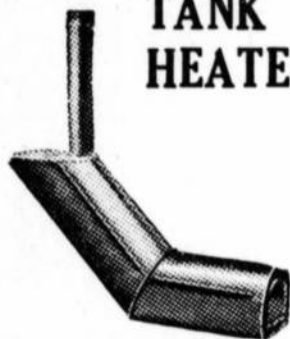
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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Membership Campaign Meetings

Other meetings arranged in the membership campaign are as follows:

Lisgar Constituency

November 24, 8 p.m., Mather, 4-11, Myrtle; November 25, 2 p.m., Cypress, St. Lawrence, Kingsley, Bethel; November 25, 8 p.m., Crystal City, La Riviere, Mountain City; November 26, 2 p.m., Fallston, Opawaka; November 26, 8 p.m., Snowflake, Manitou, Winkler; November 27, 2 p.m., Purves, Shadeland; November 27, 8 p.m., Pilot Mound, Kaleida; November 28, 2 p.m., Dry River, One-Six; November 28, 8 p.m., Marrinhurst, Thornhill.

Portage la Prairie Constituency

November 24, 8 p.m., Macgregor, Burnside, Oakville; November 25, 2 p.m., McAuley, Edwin, Longburn, Hood; November 25, 8 p.m., Emmeline, Rossendale, Westbourne, Salem; November 26, 2 p.m., Sighthill, Lavenham, Macdonald, Fortier; November 26, 8 p.m., Melvin, Bagot, Portage la Prairie, Elie; November 27, 2 p.m., Arizona, Path Head, High Bluff, Elm Bank; November 27, 8 p.m., Forestville, Orangeville, Poplar Point, Starbuck; November 28, 2 p.m., Pine Creek, Katrine, Reaburn, Oak Bluff; November 28, 8 p.m., Springbrook, Beaver, Rosser.

Souris Constituency

November 24, 8 p.m., Deloraine, Bois-sevain, Cartwright, Minto, Killarney, Bede; November 25, 2 p.m., Mons, Kirkwood, Holmfield, Dunrea, Hiawatha, Broomhill; November 25, 8 p.m., Goodlands, Whitewater, Neelin, Fairfax, Ninga, Huston; November 26, 2 p.m., Cranmer, Flossie Bay, Fram, Regent, Primrose, Tilton; November 26, 8 p.m., Arthur, Hazeldean, Belmont, Elgin, Royallen, Elva; November 27, 2 p.m., Verona, Mountainside, Hilton, Hartney, Otter, Pierson; November 27, 8 p.m., North Antler, Wassewa, Ninette, Launder, Medora; November 28, 2 p.m., South Antler, Lena, Langvale, Melita, Dand; November 28, 8 p.m., Lyleton, Desford, Buttrum, Eunola.

Springfield Meetings Postponed

The campaign meetings in Springfield constituency, as advertised in last week's issue of The Guide to commence November 3, have been necessarily postponed until the week of November 24.

Alonsa U.F.M. Re-organized

The following letter has been received at Central from F. W. Trotter, secretary of the newly organized branch at Alonsa:

"We have been re-organizing our branch of the U.F.M. at Alonsa, and up to the present time have eight paid-up members, for which I am sending you \$8.00. We are aiming at a membership of 100 in this district.

"Please send me some literature for distribution, also copies of constitution, and anything that will help us in our membership drive."

Brunkild Local

Brunkild U.F.M. local is rounding up its membership and has forwarded cheque for \$25 to Central office—membership fees to date.

The local has handled co-operatively a car of twine, which netted them a profit of \$60. Orders are being solicited for a car load of coal and wood, also a car of flour. Their secretary, H. Picken, writes: "I think we can demonstrate again that the U.F.M. is of real benefit to the community, and we hope for a stronger local than we have had before."

Brandon District Convention

The following is the program of Brandon District U.F.M. Convention to be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Friday, November 7:

- 1.00—Registration of delegates.
- 1.30—Opening exercises.
- 1.45—Reading of minutes of last convention.

1.55—President's report—Wm. Robson.

2.10—Secretary-treasurer's report and auditor's report—W. H. Hicks. Discussion. Report of district board—Mrs. J. W. Smith.

2.25—Appointment of a resolutions committee.

2.30—District directors' reports—Miss M. Johnson, J. M. Allan.

3.00—Election of officers.

3.30—Resolutions.

5.30—Adjournment.

7.00—Community singing—led by H. G. Thornton.

7.30—Success and Failure of Farmer Organizations, H. C. Grant, M.A.C.

8.10—Music.

8.20—Has the Progressive Movement Made Good, Robt. Forke, M.P.

Alberta

Victoria Provincial Convention

Victoria U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will convene in Lamont, on Thursday, November 6, beginning at 10 a.m. A member of the provincial cabinet will, it is expected, give an address. The general public is cordially invited to the evening session, which will take the form of a social gathering.

Ponoka Convention

In addition to important business, several addresses are being arranged for the annual convention of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, to be held in Ponoka, on Thursday, November 27. Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General Brownlee will be present, and S. S. Sears, of Nanton, will speak on the livestock, egg and poultry pools.

Co-operation Discussed at St. Lina

Gilbert La Rue, of St. Paul, addressed a large open-air meeting at St. Lina, on Sunday, October 19, following the church meeting. Mr. La Rue dwelt on the importance of orderly marketing of wheat and other farm products, and pointed out that the producers, in any case, paid all the salaries of elevator men, inspectors, office staffs, etc., for elevator companies. Why not pay them directly, he added, and have them in your own employ?

Pembina Convention

On November 26, in Westlock, the annual convention of the Pembina Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association will be held. An address will be given by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, provincial president of the U.F.W.A.

Car-Load Shipments

The shipping in of car loads of staple commodities at cost, for the benefit of members, has been carried on by Delburne U.F.A. local with marked success. Apples and onions have recently been brought in by this local.

Co-operative shipments of car-load lots of livestock and other farm produce has also been made. Shipment of a car load of poultry in this way effected a saving to the producers of about four cents per pound.

The annual picnic, held in the summer, was successful in every way; the first affair of the kind to be a financial success for years. Assistance has been given by Delburne local in the formation of a local wheat pool association, and in establishing a branch of the Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, including territory from Elnora to Ardley.

Saskatchewan

Belle Plaine Comes Through

Belle Plaine local has just remitted fees for 30 members, which brings the membership roll up to about the level of 1923.

While the local is not remarkable for the number of meetings it holds, its members are sufficiently enthusiastic to

keep up their connection with the S.G.G.A. financially. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but if every local would get up enough enthusiasm to organize rousing meetings, and discuss the red-hot questions that await the blow of the blacksmith's hammer to knock them into shape, they would enormously increase the prestige and influence of the association. A word to the wise is usually sufficient.

New Director

E. S. Whatley, of Kindersley, has accepted the position of district director for District 16, rendered vacant by the election of H. Marsh, to the wheat pool board, for the balance of the year. As soon as the farm work awaiting him is out of the way, he will take over the work of arranging a series of meetings in the district in connection with the forthcoming membership drive. By thus stepping into the breach in spite of difficulties in the way, Mr. Whatley has earned the thanks of the association, and we wish him the greatest of success in the work.

Belbeck Helps Relief Fund

What can be done with a little enthusiasm and determination was well illustrated on October 24, when the Women Grain Growers of the Belbeck local raised the sum of \$70 for the Central fund for the relief of distress in the drought-stricken areas. This was in addition to a shipment of 300 pounds of clothing forwarded by them a week or two previously.

On the evening in question a concert and dance was held in the Orange Hall, Belbeck, for the above purpose. The hall was filled to overflowing, there being a large attendance of city people from Moose Jaw, who went out by car.

The proceedings were opened by M. P. Tysdal, the district director, after which the whole entertainment was taken in charge by the Rotary Club of Moose Jaw, a rotarian, W. G. Marshall, acting as chairman.

Arnold Ainsworth contributed solos, and songs were given by Angus MacPherson, Mrs. A. H. Randell and Dr. Harwood. J. H. Drynan gave some humorous readings. Local contributors were Ernest Butt, H. Pierce, Alf. Purvis and G. F. Scott. Valuable assistance was given by the rotary orchestra, Moose Jaw, and the Belbeck orchestra. The latter organization supplied the music for the dance, which commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued until the early morning hours.

The thanks of the Central office are due to all who helped to secure so magnificent a result.

Meetings for District 11

Arthur H. Hayes, of Meota, the new director of District No. 11, has lost no time in getting into harness. He is at present busy arranging a series of meetings for the district in connection with the membership drive. As soon as possible a list of dates and locations of the meetings, together with the speakers, will be announced.

Oldest Agricultural College

Exactly 100 years have passed since a college first opened its doors to students in agriculture. That college was the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N.Y., and during the past month fitting exercises have been held to commemorate this important event in the annals of education. Time has mightily changed the industrial character of the country from which the institute draws its students. Where Stephen Van Rensselaer, patron of Rensselaerwick, prodded the comfortable Dutch burghers of a century ago into improved methods, one now finds a highly-organized industrial community. With this change has come a corresponding change in the course of studies at the institute. The curriculum originally provided was "to give instruction to the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics." It has now been changed by degrees into a full university course, with the main interest in civil engineering and its allied arts and sciences. The college founded by and named after Ezra Cornell, at Ithaca, has come to supplant the Rensselaer Institute as the leading agricultural college in the state of New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

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Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Three Years and \$600,000 Fine

Peter Smith, former treasurer for the province of Ontario, in the Drury administration, and Aemilius Jarvis, sr., head of the Toronto bond and brokerage house of Aemilius Jarvis and Company, were found guilty at the Criminal Assizes, at Toronto, of conspiracy to defraud the province, on October 24, after a trial before Chief Justice Meredith and a jury, which commenced on October 20. Smith was sentenced to serve three years in Portsmouth penitentiary, and Jarvis to serve six months in the county jail, and in addition a fine of \$600,000 was imposed which must be paid before the men can be released from prison.

Two other men who were tried with those convicted, Aemilius Jarvis, jr., son of the man of similar name convicted, and Harry G. Pepall, vice-president and general manager respectively of the bond house, were found not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to defraud and were discharged. The jury also found all four of the men not guilty of the charge of theft.

Big Profits

The case arose out of re-purchase in the British market of Ontario government succession duty-free bonds, the re-purchasing being decided upon by the Drury administration at a time when the rate of exchange made it a profitable proposition. The bond and brokerage house of Aemilius Jarvis did the buying, and it was stated that the government's instructions were that the price paid was not to exceed "80 or 90." It was alleged that within the fixed price there was manipulation leading to great profits for those in the "conspiracy."

In sentencing Peter Smith, Chief Justice Meredith said: "It is neither my duty nor my right to recount your misdeed, or to say one word that will add to your punishment. But in order that you may not think there is an disproportion between the penalty passed upon you and passed upon your co-conspirator, I may say that you were chosen by the people of the municipality in which you lived to serve them and to serve this province faithfully. Aemilius Jarvis was not so chosen. You were made a minister of the crown and were what is commonly called a watchdog of the treasury. Aemilius Jarvis was not. You made an oath which you violated, a solemn oath of office. Aemilius Jarvis did not." The Chief Justice then passed sentence upon the two men, both of whom protested their innocence and who denied that there had been any conspiracy to defraud the province, Peter Smith denying that he got the money and Jarvis claiming that he got no more than reasonable commission for his services. Both men have entered an appeal against both the conviction and the sentence.

Our Cover

The cover for this week's issue of The Guide was contributed by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Man. On account of the rapid spread of sweet clover, and on account of the remarkable results which have been obtained by practical farmers who are using it, it is not too much to say that the introduction of this valuable forage has been the biggest single factor in making possible the changes by which farmers are adjusting themselves to the economic conditions of the times.

The British Election

With 10 seats to hear from, the returns of the British general election on Saturday morning, gave the Conservative party a clear majority over all other parties in the House of Commons, of 207, which will be increased when all the returns are in.

The following table shows the standing of the parties as compared with their standing after the elections of 1923 and 1922:

	1924	1923	1922
Conservatives	406	257	347
Labor	155	192	142
Liberal	40	158	118
Independents	4	5	5
Others	3	3	3
	605	615	615
To hear from	10		

The popular vote so far is: Conservatives, 7,597,804; Labor, 5,536,828; Liberals, 2,944,581. This indicates a considerable increase in the Conservative and Labor vote, and a heavy decrease in the Liberal vote.

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Liberal leader, was defeated by a Labor candidate in Paisley, a result that was not unexpected as Labor would have won the seat last year if it had been united. Mr. Asquith entered politics in 1886, and this is his second defeat in his 38 years of public service. His first defeat was in 1918, when he was beaten by a Conservative in East Fife.

Women candidates came out badly: out of 41 women candidates only four have been successful, and the number of women representatives in the House of Commons, has been cut from eight to four, the successful candidates being Lady Astor, Mrs. Phillipson and the Duchess of Atholl, who were re-elected, and Miss Wilkenson, a new Labor member. Margaret Bondfield, who was in the Labor administration, but not in the cabinet, and who was in Canada on a government mission when the election was called, was defeated in Northampton, the seat she captured for Labor last year going to the Conservatives, by a majority of 970, although she polled within 500 of her 1923 vote. This was one of the many constituencies where Liberal votes were shifted to the Conservative side.

All of the prominent leaders of Labor and Conservatism were re-elected, the heavy casualties falling upon the Liberal party. Lloyd George was re-elected by a large majority, but C. F. Masterman went down in a Manchester constituency, a fate that has befallen Mr. Masterman many times in his political career. Winston Churchill was returned as a Constitutionalist, which means that he is back in the Conservative party where he began his political career. The decline of the Liberal party to 40 members in the House, is the most significant result of the election.

The Campbell affair played a more serious part in the election than it was thought it would, and coupled to the sensational Zinoviev letter was probably the most potent single cause of the great Conservative victory. This letter, alleged to have been written by Zinoviev, president of the Third International, and which in effect called upon the British people to establish a "dictatorship of the proletariat," was published by the British foreign office shortly after the election began. It is claimed now that the letter is a

Continued on Page 34

Secretary Wallace, Dead

Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture in the Coolidge cabinet, died on October 27, as the result of toxemia poisoning following an operation to relieve sciatica.

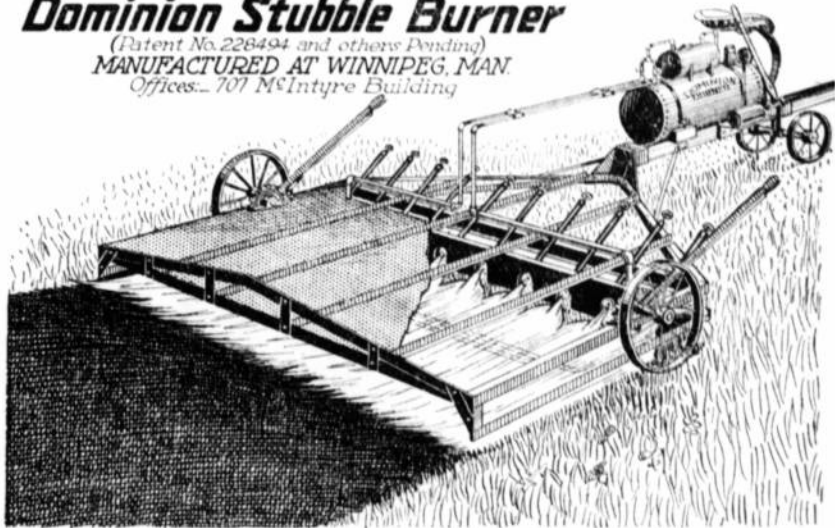
The deceased secretary was born in Illinois, in 1866, and moved to Iowa in the year of his majority. There he stayed on the farm till the year of his graduation from the state agricultural college, in 1892. He immediately became professor of dairying on the staff of his alma mater, a post which he retained till 1895. In this year his father, Henry Wallace, founded Wallace's Farmer, a paper which has since become one of the leaders in middle western agricultural journalism. Upon the death of the senior Wallace, in 1916, Henry C. became editor-in-chief.

There is a tradition of 27 years' standing, that the secretary of agriculture, in the American cabinet, shall come from Iowa, premier farming state. This has been broken only by the brief tenure, in the first Wilson cabinet, of David Houston, from the neighboring state of Missouri. President Wilson replaced Houston with E. T. Meredith, editor of Successful Farming, published, like Wallace's Farmer, in Des Moines, Ia. Upon the return of the Republicans to power in 1921, Mr. Wallace followed his business rival in office.

Mr. Wallace was married in 1887, and had a family of six children. Henry A. and John P. conduct the paper founded by the older generations. Dan A. is managing-editor of The Farmer, published in St. Paul, Minn.

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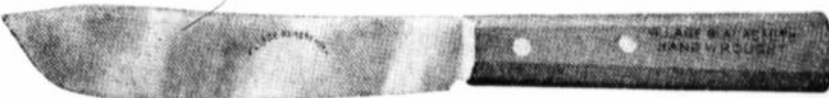
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Canadian Pacific Canada's Heaviest Taxpayer

IN the five years, 1919-1923, inclusive, the Canadian Pacific paid into the revenues of the country in taxes of all kinds the huge total of \$31,666,830.08.

The Canadian Pacific has returned in taxes to Canada a large part of all the cash subsidies that have been granted to it.

The original subsidy was \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, and some of the land was returned to the government on the basis of \$1.50 per acre in liquidation of a loan for \$10,000,000, which had the effect of increasing the cash subsidy to \$35,000,000 and reducing the land subsidy to 18,300,000 acres. To this must be added the value of 700 miles of road built by the government before the project was turned over to the Canadian Pacific and various subsidies earned by lines taken over by the Canadian Pacific.

But to the cash in taxes returned to the country must be added the incalculable benefits the Canadian Pacific has brought to Canada by the expenditure of \$68,000,000 for colonization, the construction of 8,000 miles of branch lines in the west, the settlement and development of 17,000,000 acres of its lands, the development of mines and lumber industries, the benefits conferred upon the country by the greatest system of transportation in the world, extending over two oceans and the continent, and the world-wide advertisement of Canada as the possessor of such a system.

Canada has received back in taxes from the Canadian Pacific much of its own capital investment and, in addition, dividends which, if they could be calculated in dollars, would amount to hundreds of times the original cost of the Canadian Pacific to the country.

To-day the Canadian Pacific is in better position than ever to serve the country. Its world-encircling organization, its steamship lines and its 15,000 miles of railroad in Canada enable it to continue, with greater efficiency, the work of building up the country which it has helped to make.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Canada's Greatest Revenue Producer

7A

Why We Support Mixed Farming The Railroad Viewpoint

As the influence of the railways has been thrown on the side of those who actively and persistently encourage mixed farming in Western Canada, they have been invited to state their case in this "Mixed Farming" issue of The Guide.

By Dan. M. Johnson
Agricultural Agent C.N.R.

Diversified farming provides at least a partial solution for many of the western farmers' problems by:

1. Removing a large part of the element of chance which enters into the single crop system of farming, and providing reserve revenues and assets in case of failure in any particular activity.

2. Providing a use for much land now unproductive, and increasing the earning capacity of every acre of land now occupied.

3. Distributing work and revenue more evenly over the year, eliminating the necessity for extended credits, and lowering the general expense of doing business for farmer and merchant.

4. Providing work for all seasons, relieving the unemployment problem of the winter months, and helping to maintain workers who later become settlers.

5. Enabling farmers to control weeds and preserve the fertility of the soil without impairing current revenue.

6. Making the farm and life on it more attractive to our boys and girls through increased interest in its varied and remunerative activities.

The cumulative effect of these benefits should assure to Western Canada an economic strength sufficient to withstand any ordinary business depression, securing to our rural population that measure of prosperity to which they are entitled. The result as affecting the Canadian National Railways must inevitably be "more customers and better business from existing customers," which is all that is needed to guarantee the complete success of the company's operations.

By Thos. S. Acheson,
General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.

Why do the railways endeavor to promote mixed farming?

Farmers, manufacturers, financial and transportation companies in Canada, as is particularly the case in all young countries, are dependent upon each other, and must necessarily stand together if we are to have a contented and prosperous population.

The prosperity of a transportation company depends fundamentally upon the prosperity of the territory it serves, and we have learned from experience that the prosperous community is one where the settlement is not too scattered—where there are real homes and community life, and where the people have their roots deeply planted in the soil.

This state of affairs is generally found where mixed farming is followed, with its resultant smaller holdings, reduced living expenses, profitable side lines, greater interest, better weed control, and increased grain yield per acre.

It takes no great business insight to understand that the identical factors which are responsible for the success of a farmer, are also indirectly responsible for the success of the transportation company which serves the territory in which he lives.

It is, therefore, to our own interest to encourage mixed farming, and by so doing, not only benefit ourselves, but enable us to give a better and more adequate service to the community.

Saskatchewan Apples

Will crab apples grow and mature in north-western Saskatchewan?

The answer to that may be found in Superintendent Tinline's report for the Scott Experimental Farm for the year 1923. Forty-four trees, representing 19 different varieties, ripened fruit from August 31 to September 11. These trees have been frozen back a little each year but bear remarkably for their size and condition.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 5, 1924

Confusing the Issue

It is desirable to get the issue with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement clearly understood. Judging from the comments of eastern papers there is a general belief in the East that in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement the West has a "special privilege" which it is determined to keep, no matter what the effect may be upon the country as a whole. It seems to be further believed that the protest of the West against the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners, is a protest against the exercise of an authority definitely and deliberately vested in the board by parliament, and a demand that the authority be revoked and the board subordinated to parliament. Premier King simply added to this confusion when he declared at Vancouver, that a body of experts, such as the board, must continue to determine freight rates, and that parliament must abandon the right to lay down general principles.

Now, whether or not the Board of Railway Commissioners should be vested with the exclusive jurisdiction mentioned by Mr. King, is a question that is well worth consideration, but it is not the issue at the present time. The practical questions in the present situation are: Has the board now the power and authority assumed, and which it claimed when it set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; and, particularly, does Mr. King believe that it possesses this power?

If Mr. King believes that the board has the power to set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, then he owes the people an explanation of the action of his government in passing the legislation of 1922, and in permitting the simple lapse of the legislation of 1919 in July this year. Not only this, but Mr. King owes an explanation of the claim for credit that he has been making in the West for restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Mr. King cannot have it both ways; he cannot claim credit for his administration for the restoration of the agreement, and at the same time declare that it is right and proper that the board should ignore altogether the expressed will and intention of the administration and of parliament.

Mr. King has been asked to suspend the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners until the point of law has been settled, in other words, to ensure the predominance of the will of the administration and parliament. He has refused; that fact is some evidence of where the administration really stands in the whole matter, even if Mr. King had not betrayed it by talking about parliament abandoning its right to lay down general principles and leaving the whole matter of freight rates to the Railway Commission.

The West has "no special privilege" in this matter. The agreement is between the people of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and if the agreement does set out maximum rates for some commodities, it also sets out that all rates and tolls of the company are to be subject to supervision and regulation. Does the latter provision contain a "special privilege?" If so, in whose favor, seeing that it applies just as the maximum rate provision applies?

As a plain matter of fact, even with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates, the West has a heavier burden of freight rates to carry than the East, and the fact was clearly recognized and expressed by the late Chief Commissioner Carvell, in his judgment of 1920, when he granted the railways an in-

crease of 40 per cent. in the East and 35 per cent. in the West. If, when he talks about "a policy of equality (in freight rates) for all parts of the Dominion," Premier King means the abolition of all inequality in rates, he is proposing something that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement has never prevented, and which has never been offered. If it is the intention of the Board of Railway Commissioners to establish an absolute equality of rates over the whole of the Dominion, why does not Mr. King just suspend the order setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, as the government may do under the Railway Act, and protect the people in their undoubted rights until the board has produced something better than the agreement?

Where Leadership Fails

The leaders of the Farmers' Union have pretty nearly reached the end of their tether as the "only honest men" in the ranks of the organized farmers. They are proving the truth of Lincoln's celebrated saying: "You can fool some of the people all the time, and you can fool all the people some of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time." For many months these leaders of the Farmers' Union have been running up and down the country shouting that all the farmers' associations, and companies, and Council of Agriculture, and Guide, are either crooked, or tied, or asleep. None of them are any good. Only the leaders of the Farmers' Union are able and honest, and really trying to help the farmers of the country. They have addressed many secret meetings and sent out literature to their members declaring among other things that the farmers have been robbed, or as they prefer to say "separated" from 38 cents per bushel in profits made in the exporting of their wheat, and are still at it.

But there comes a day of reckoning for such gentlemen, and it is drawing near. The farmers of this country are seeking relief from the heavy burdens they are forced to carry, and are prepared to listen to any person who has any reasonable suggestion for a remedy. But when they see that the would-be-doctors are purely quacks, they will not long be imposed upon.

In The Guide of October 8, we dealt at length with Liverpool wheat prices, and our own Liverpool market reports. We showed that we were publishing the only useful Liverpool market reports available. We admitted that we could not prepare nor secure market reports that would show the export profits week by week, such as the Farmers' Union leaders demand. Such a report cannot be prepared because of the very nature of the business. Yet we offered to publish such a report if the Farmers' Union leaders would prepare it. The offer is still open. In the Western Producer, of October 23, one of the leaders of the Farmers' Union—their chief wheat-marketing expert—makes a lengthy reply to The Guide. It is an amazing reply to come from such all-wise men as the leaders of the Farmers' Union. First, these "leaders" admit that they can't prepare the Winnipeg-Liverpool market report to show export profits. We knew they couldn't. It can't be done. Next they admit that they don't know all about wheat marketing, but are "mere novices." This is not news either, though they may have just found it out. Finally, they admit that the figures from the famous Wallace report do not show, nor even claim to show, nor can be used to show the profit in exporting wheat.

Yet they have juggled the Wallace figures, adding some other figures here and there from various sources to try to show 38 cents per bushel profit in exporting wheat. These very same figures could be used to show anywhere from a dead loss to 50 cents per bushel profit, by the juggling method employed by the Farmers' Union leaders. As a matter of fact the figures prove nothing, and the 38 cents per bushel profit exists only in the imagination of these "leaders" of the Farmers' Union.

These admissions alone are sufficient to show the calibre of the men who have been peddling this 38 cents per bushel buncombe up and down the country. This experience should indicate to the farmers more clearly than ever the value of the older farmers' organizations which the Farmers' Union leaders are trying to kick to pieces. Yet after admitting that they know little or nothing about the subject, and that their figures cannot be proved, they attempt the most nervy bluff which we have heard of in a long time. They propose that The Guide shall dig into the export records of the two farmers' companies and try to find figures to substantiate the absurd contentions of the Farmers' Union leaders—which they themselves know cannot be substantiated. It would require some months of digging to try to find something that doesn't exist. The balance sheets of the farmers' companies, which are given out to their 60,000 farmer shareholders, show that not only was there not 38 cents profit, but not even a decent fraction of it. To go hunting for the 38 cents per bushel profit would be much the same as "a blind man, in a dark room, searching for a black cat that wasn't there." But, of course, the Farmers' Union "leaders" may yet succeed in finding the cat.

The worst enemies of the wheat pool will do less harm than the men who deliberately lead farmers to look for 38 cents per bushel extra profit from the pool. The pools should pray to be saved from some of their so-called friends. We have always contended that the pooling movement, ably managed, and loyally supported, will prove of benefit in saving money to the producers. But if extravagant hopes are held out there can only be disappointment. Next year these "leaders" of the Farmers' Union will be campaigning against the men in charge of the wheat pools because they haven't been able to find the 38 cents extra profit which doesn't exist.

The wheat-marketing problems of the West have been in course of solution for the past 18 years. The farmers' companies brought about a revolution in the grain trade to the benefit of the producers. But the companies never have received the support from the farmers that they deserved. The pools can only bring benefits as they are ably managed and well supported by farmers. But the maximum results in wheat marketing can only be secured by the closest co-operation between the pools and the companies. Both are absolutely essential to a complete system. There must be handling as well as selling agencies. Those who really have at heart the welfare of this country will not overlook this fact. The farmers have it in their own hands to develop a marketing system that will give them the very last cent of the world's market value of their grain, but it can only be secured by using all they now have and adding to it. It cannot be done by tearing down and throwing away.

While the problem of wheat marketing is well in hand there are other matters which

must not be neglected. This country carries heavy burdens in bank and mortgage interest, in high freight rates, in tariff-enhanced prices, and in other ways that are almost throttling the industry of farming. Only through organized effort can these burdens be removed. It cannot be done in a day. It is a long, uphill fight. All our strength will be needed and all our organizations. Those "leaders" who would have the farmers chase after the "will-o-the-wisp," and things that do not exist, will not aid directly in helping the farmers to secure relief from their burdens.

The British Election

The defeat of the MacDonald administration is not by any means the most significant feature of the result of the British general election. The rise of the Labor party has been phenomenal, and the record of the first Labor administration was good enough for an appeal to the electorate, but the most sanguine of Labor's supporters did not give such rein to their imagination as to expect a Labor majority over all, and the sober-minded could not see how the party could win over 30 seats from the Conservatives and thus become the strongest group in the House of Commons. To make a little progress mainly at the expense of the Liberal party, and to come back in such a position that what was left of the Liberal party would be compelled to act with the Conservatives if it wanted the administration overthrown, was the chief hope of the Laborites.

In the event Labor suffers a reduction of its representation in the House of Commons, the Liberal party is almost snuffed out, and the Conservative party secures a representation in the House, which, at this time of writing, promises to exceed the greatest victory in the party's history. Only twice since the Reform Act of 1832, has the Conservative party had a representation in the House of over 400; in 1895 it had 411, and

in 1900 it had 402. Only once in the same period did the Liberal party go over 400, and that was in the reform election of 1832, when it secured a representation of 486, the largest secured by any party in modern times. Taking into account Irish members and Labor, the Liberal party commanded a vote in the House that exceeded 400 on two or three occasions during the last 40 years, but the party itself did not reach that figure. The Conservative party will have well over 400 members in the new House of Commons, and may control two-thirds of the voting strength of the House.

This tremendous victory for Conservatism has been gained by the rout of Liberalism. Labor has lost a few seats, but it has a larger representation than it had after the election of 1922, and it has increased its vote in the constituencies. In the elections of 1910, the last before the after-war election of 1918, the Liberal and Conservative parties were practically equal in the House with about 270 members each. Today, the Conservative party has ten times the representation of its historic political opponent, and it faces a new party as the official opposition. For the next five years Britain will have a stable government, a Conservative government, but withal one which does not adequately represent the real state of public opinion, and whose policies, if they are to be based on anything like good statesmanship, will necessarily take into account the policies of the opposition.

Our Mixed Farming Number

This issue of The Guide has been given over almost exclusively to various aspects of mixed farming. It is not a subject that arouses enthusiasm with the average farmer. For him it has long been the worn-out staple of conversation. He has had it dinned into him for years by every propagandist who can gain eye or ear. Which leads us to remark that the best exponents of mixed farming can be put into one of two classes;

those who are successfully doing it now, and those who remember how it used to be done "down in Ontario," or elsewhere.

From this last class the farmer is not asking advice. He knows that formulas which worked 20 years ago under another set of conditions may not be a reliable guide here and now. But we believe that the average western farmer is not constitutionally apathetic toward diversified or mixed farming, as is sometimes assumed. There is evidence enough to show that he is genuinely interested in the advice of the man who is practicing the doctrine of mixed farming, and has something tangible to show for it. Believing this, we have endeavored to limit the articles in this issue dealing with the production of specific crops and classes of livestock to the experiences of men who know what it is to be obliged to make their farm yield them a living, and whatever profits they have to expect.

Editorial Notes

By the merger of the Molsons Bank with the Bank of Montreal, the number of chartered banks is reduced to 12. Probably the banks felt that it would save them from the proverbial ill-luck attending the number 13.

The Financial Post, of Toronto, expresses the opinion that because the government is getting money at lower rates of interest is no reason for The Guide asking for cheaper money for farmers, through utilization of the nation's credit. The best way to get cheap money, for farm loans, says the Post, is by reasonable assurances that the money will be repaid, and by governments refraining from interfering between debtors and creditors. We are open to conviction. If the Post can show us where the conditions it mentions have, alone, ever brought money to farmers at commercial rates, from private enterprise in this or any other country, we are willing to re-consider the proposition regarding the use of public credit.



A Common-sense Suggestion

A Gilt-edged Side-line

DIG down deep into the livestock fair reports of the last three years and you will unearth some remarkable facts concerning one William Darnbrough, of Laura, Sask. Buried in that record is the story of a heart-breaking defeat turned into a brilliant success by a man who profited by the lessons learned in adversity, and who knew how to bide his time.

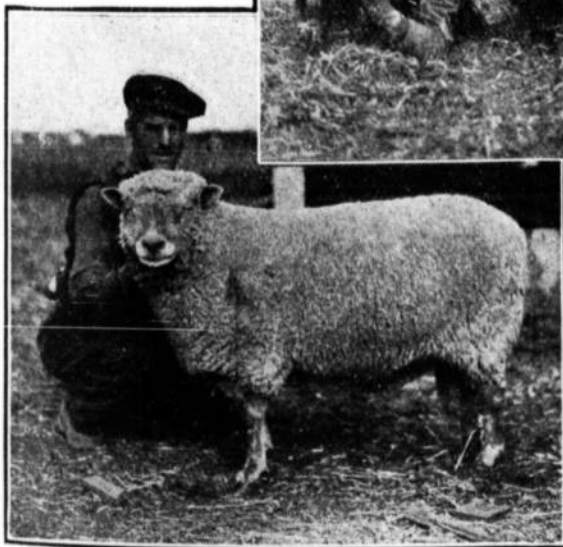
Wm. Darnbrough made his bow to the livestock fraternity at the Saskatoon Fair in 1922. That effort was the culmination of six years planning and working. Before that time he could truthfully say that he had never had his hands on the back of a sheep. Admired them from the roadside round about his native Leeds, in Yorkshire, yes; but handled one, never!

As early as 1916, he made up his mind that sheep ought to be a profitable side line. In that year, when most of us were making first payments on more wheat land, Darnbrough used the proceeds of a profitable crop to fence his farm in readiness for the proposed venture. But his nerve failed him when it came to buying sheep. After all, this would be mixed-farmer persuaded himself, he knew no more about sheep than he did about crocodiles, and what a world of trouble might he not be inviting if he departed from the wheat-growing ways of his neighbors.

For four years he alternated between the resolve to make a start with sheep and a resolve not to be so foolish with his money. Finally, in 1920, urged by Prof. A. M. Shaw, Darnbrough bought his first animals from the University Farm, at Saskatoon.

In the Ring

Two years later finds him a showman on the big circuit. His sheep were well-bred. By his

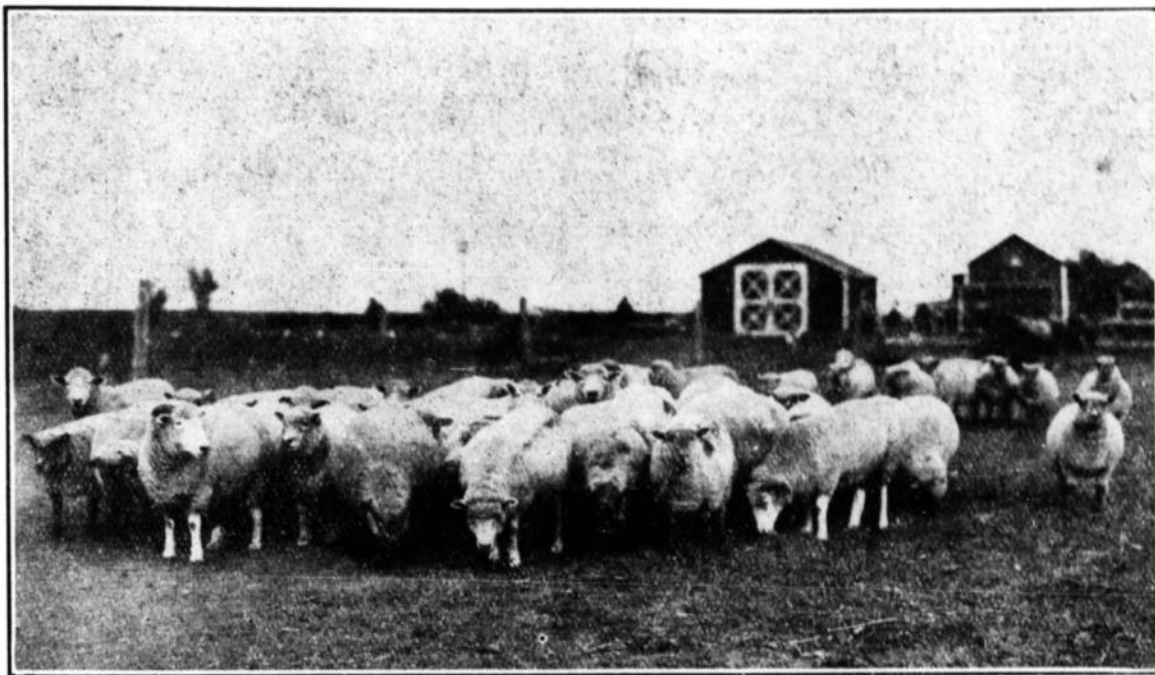


own hand had they been liberally fed. Rival showmen complimented him on their condition, and one of them as a token of recognition took an option on his best lamb before the judging started.

But one doesn't become an expert showman overnight. At the four large fairs where he showed that summer, Darnbrough got but one first. The lamb, which was sold according to promise, right after the Saskatoon fair, was never even looked at by the judge. Riper experience convinces him that that lamb was the best individual he ever owned.

Here is the rest of the story told by fair records: The lone first prize won in 1922 grew to 87 firsts won at eight

*Flock on this grain farm best paying thing on the place---
Made profit of \$2,356 last year---Four times as remunerative as wheat in 1924---By P. M. Abel*



Starting with a flock of 12 bred ewes in 1920, Wm. Darnbrough has increased to 248 in four years because sheep proved to be the most profitable thing on his farm. Of this number 211 are pure-breds—Southdowns, Shropshires, Suffolks and Dorsets.

fairs in 1923, and to 158 firsts won at nine fairs in 1924.

Remarkable Rates of Increase

The foundation of this Saskatchewan flock—the first dozen sheep purchased from the University—were all bred

numbers have since come to this farm.

Interesting enough are the comparisons which this sheep owner makes of the different breeds. Familiarity with several of them has taught him that all breeds have their virtues and defects, and he is good enough business man not to let his personal preference cloud his judgment.

Speaking of Suffolks, Mr. Darnbrough tells you that the butcher holds them in highest esteem. No other sheep shows the same leg of mutton. No other sheep shows the same proportion of edible meat. Suffolks don't lay on fat. Generous feeding means for them a rapid accumulation of sweet lean meat. That explains why in the last few years the Suffolk has captured the fancy of the British sheep breeder from the English channel to the Grampians as a sire for crossbred market sheep.

A Feeder's Sheep

Ten years ago no Southdowns appeared at the Western Canada shows. Today they are represented in largest numbers. They have come to the front by sheer merit. On that dry Saskatchewan plain at Laura, the Southdowns are always in best condition. Anywhere, a feeder can put a pound gain on a Southdown more cheaply than on sheep of any other breed. Judged by enquiries from prairie farmers, the Southdown breed is making the strongest bid for popularity.

The profitable market for the sheep man is the early lamb trade, and all Mr. Darnbrough's grades labor in that service. Why not? Lambs dropped in February and sold in June commanded 17½ cents last year. Had the same lambs been dropped in May and carried to October, they would have been lucky to net 10 cents. Raising early lambs doesn't require a costly set of buildings. Once a lamb is dry he can withstand any degree of cold. On this farm at Laura, lambs have been born outside when the thermometer stood at 40 below, but, removed immediately to a warm

shed, they have come through gallantly. Last year they had 80 of them with their dams in a barn 30 x 80—in groups of six or seven of course. The barns on this place were built for pure-bred cattle, and on that account are well above the average, but Mr. Darnbrough avows that the cheapest kind of shelter will give as good results.

Lots of farmers leave sheep severely alone, because the arduous labor of lambing time, as they understand sheep keeping, comes just when field work is at its heaviest. That's another thing that raising early lambs has to recommend it. By the time that the daily grind with fanning mill and seed drill begins, the lambs are old enough to get along with almost no attention.

Climate no Handicap

Will February lambs thrive? The answer to that may be found in the record of 30 lambs which were dropped on February 22 last year and weighed every two weeks till they passed the market weights for choice lambs.

February 22, lambs dropped. Average weight pounds

March 9	38
March 23	48
April 6	56
April 20	71
May 4	82
May 18	90
June 1	102

Of course that calls for heavy feeding. These lambs had everything that they could consume. In fact, Mr. Darnbrough says that is the secret of profits with sheep. Farm sheep that have to rustle are the kind that cost their owners money.

"But doesn't it cost money to feed as lavishly as you do?" was the question I put to Mr. Darnbrough. "Well, feed costs over the twelve-month on my whole flock were \$2.80 per head last year," was the answer. "Moreover, sheep will utilize feed more profitably than any other class of farm animal, and I have tried most of them."

To be successful with early lambs means a plenty of silage and roots for lamb and dam. Stint the silage before the youngster arrives. When he calls for milk, all restrictions are off.

Roots Pay Well

This question of roots: Someone will ask, "Haven't we just about barred them from our list of profitable crops because of the labor involved in growing them?" "Not so far as I am concerned," Mr. Darnbrough will tell you.

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Upper—These three Suffolk triplets attained an average weight of 108 lbs. in 100 days from birth. Lower—Wm. Darnbrough stopped his threshing of peas for the Chicago International, to introduce to The Guide camera his Southdown ram, "Ayre," 2054, which has been two years on the show circuit without a defeat.

Shropshire ewes, nine grades and three pure-breds. They put on a demonstration for this owner that confirmed

him in his new enthusiasm, for when lambing time came, they presented him with 21 young woolies. One suspects that Mr. Darnbrough was temperamentally cut out to be a sheep man, for in every year he has had exceptionally high rates of increase, and has brought nearly all his lambs through. The second year he got 68 lambs from 44 ewes, and last year 111 from 65 ewes—170 per cent. increase!

The Shropshires were soon reinforced by other breeds. In 1921 he bought the foundation for a Southdown flock from F. L. Skinner, of Indian Head, and Suffolks from J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and D. J. Paterson, of Berton Man. Dorsets also in small



Just a friendly rough-house

This photo tells the whole story of Darnbrough's success with sheep.

Equitable Leases for Mixed Farms

By Prof. H. C. Grant, Economics Dept.,
Manitoba Agricultural College

THERE is a continuous demand from farmers for information respecting rental terms for farms. The principal cause for this demand seems to be the great variation in farm rental terms that are necessitated by the variation in quality of land, kind of crops and livestock, amount of equipment or other conditions.

There are some fairly common and uniform methods such as the one-third or two-thirds crop share lease. But modifications in other ways are constantly cropping up; much more so now that livestock is beginning to play a more important part in our farm business.

Principal Kinds of Contracts

Cash Rental.—In cash renting the landlord furnishes only the real estate, pays taxes and bears the money costs of upkeep of buildings, etc. The tenant furnishes working capital and pays all operating expenses. The tenant receives all the income after meeting the fixed charge of cash rent.

In this case the landlord does not assume any of the risks and exercises no supervision other than to see that the land and buildings are not abused. It is a system preferred by a tenant who has sufficient capital and experience to operate without assistance, and who does not wish to share the profits of his management with another. The system may prove advantageous to a landlord who has neither the desire nor the time to give much attention to the business of farming.

Share Rent.—In share renting the landlord usually bears part of the expenses of production and receives a share or part of certain crops, and sometimes of livestock products and increase of stock.

One of the main reasons for the popularity of the share rent system is the greater control which this system gives the landlord over his farm. The landlord also stands to realize every year a rental which is in keeping with the price and production of the season, since he shares in proportion as his farm produces, so it behooves him to give freely of his experience and capital so that improvement and proper management may exercise their usual force. Tenants who have little capital and experience are well advised to acquire these advantages by taking a farm on shares from an experienced landlord who is prepared to supply a part of the working capital, exercise considerable supervision and share the risks of the business.

Economic and Social Aspects

It is usually the retiring farmer who finds it desirable to go into stock share renting. He desires to keep his investment in the business, the active operation of which he would hand over to a younger man. In order to get a start with pure-breds a young farmer might well afford to care for the cattle and take as his share one-half or even one-fourth the calves.

The land owner who puts his money in livestock for a tenant to manage and whose income depends on how well this stock is used, is well advised to give the tenant's farming operations a considerable amount of time and attention. If his other interests or the fact that he is a non-resident prevent him from doing this it is doubtful whether he should rent under this system.

Personal relations between landlord and tenant are a matter of first importance. This is particularly true in case of stock-share renting where the parties must work out and decide so many matters in common. If the landlord cannot be sure that the tenant he has in mind is the sort of man with whom he can work in harmony, a man of business integrity whom he can trust with his property, then he had better abandon the stock-share method. It must be said that father and son presents the ideal relationship for stock-share renting.

It is important that the specific con-

tributions of each party should be clearly understood at the outset and definitely stated in the contract so that there shall be no misunderstanding later. The parties to the lease should determine whether the clauses as they stand in the lease are adequate to express the provisions which they have in mind. If after careful consideration the provisions are not clear in the minds of either of the parties they should be modified and clearly stated.

If leases are drafted by one party chiefly for the protection of his own interests and contain therefore long lists of restrictions upon the tenant and practically no corresponding obligations on the landlord, unhappy and unsuccessful relationships are almost bound to ensue.

The stock-share contract submitted in this article avoids the possibility of legal difficulties which may and occasionally do arise through a partnership.

BEFORE SIGNING

1. Is the full meaning of the lease understood?
2. Is it fair to both parties?
3. Does it give the operator a decent chance to make a comfortable living and get ahead?
4. Is proper and conservative care of the premises required?
5. Is it clear as to what each party must contribute and do, and what their rights and privileges are?
6. Does it provide for the settlement of differences of opinion?
7. Does it show how the lease is terminated and how joint property is distributed?

At the same time it retains the advantages which accrue from stock-share agreements.

Few people understand just what constitutes a partnership in the legal sense, and what obligations it puts on the partners. Persons joined in a partnership are jointly liable for the debts of the business. If a landowner and tenant were in partnership and the tenant failed to pay his hired man, the landowner could be sued and the courts would recognize the claim as legal.

Certain things, however, do not in themselves make a partnership. For instance, joint ownership of property is not in itself partnership in the legal sense. Neighbors may own a corn binder or other machinery, and not endanger themselves in the way of joint liability, neither is the mere giving or receiving a share of the income from the use of land or other property a partnership.

THE STOCK-SHARE FARM LEASE (Non-Partnership)

STOCK-SHARE FARM LEASE

This contract, made on the _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between _____ of _____, landlord, and _____ of _____, tenant, Witnesses: _____ That said landlord hereby leases to said tenant his farm of _____ acres, legally described as follows: _____ Sec. _____ Twp. _____ Rge., together with all buildings and improvements upon it, to occupy and use for farming purposes for the period of one year beginning _____, 19____, and from year to year thereafter until notice of discontinuance be given by either party in writing before August first, preceding the end of the then current farm year;

Upon the following terms and conditions:

SECTION I.—The landlord hereby agrees:

1. To lease to the tenant the above described farm, to put all buildings, fences and other improvements in repair at the beginning of the period covered by this lease and to keep them in repair during the life of this lease, except as hereinafter provided. (See Paragraphs 5 and 7 of Section II.)
2. To furnish all material for construction of new fences and the repair of fences and buildings made necessary by ordinary wear and depreciation during the tenant's tenure, and pay for all the labor needed in building new permanent fences and buildings.
3. To furnish all seed necessary to sow and plant said land and to pay one half the cash threshing bill.
4. To furnish one half the feed and all the pasture required for the livestock kept and used on said land, except poultry, and to pay the service fee for all mares bred, the owner thereby receiving one-half interest in all colts raised.
5. To furnish not less than _____ cows and a pure-bred dairy bull, and one half of such number of brood sows, young cattle, feeding cattle, and sheep as may be agreed upon.
6. To furnish power and a silage cutter for putting up silage and one-half the cost of a cream separator and a manure spreader.
7. To pay the tax on real estate and insurance on buildings, one half the insurance and tax on the personal property of the farm, and one-half the veterinary bills.
8. That the operator may have without charge such amounts of milk and cream as are necessary for household use, and a garden of sufficient size to provide for household consumption, also that the operator may keep and feed at his own expense, not more than _____ hens.
9. To reimburse the tenant to the extent of one-half of all necessary operating expenses borne by the tenant (except those named in Section II) involving cash outlay or equivalent, such as for threshing, silage-cutting, twine, veterinary service, breeding fees, feeds, seeds, fertilizer, dip, spray material, and taxes on jointly-owned property; provided, that if by agreement with the tenant, the landlord shall have made expenditures of a similar nature (excepting those specified in Section I) the tenant shall likewise reimburse him to the extent of one-half; but neither shall have authority to bind the other in any contract with third parties.

SECTION II.—The tenant hereby agrees:

1. To manage the farm in a careful and creditable manner, following in general the crop rotation, the tillage practices, and the animal husbandry methods recognized as best in the locality.
2. To furnish all labor necessary to farm and cultivate said land, one-half of such number of brood sows, young cattle, feeding cattle and sheep as may be agreed upon.
3. To furnish at his own cost and expense all machinery, horses, equipment, implements, and utensils necessary for the proper operation of said land (except as hereinbefore otherwise provided for).
4. To haul to the local market all such grain, livestock, or other products raised on the farm as shall be destined for market.
5. To haul to the farm all feed and other supplies purchased by the landlord or the tenant for use on the premises as well as all fencing and building material for repairs and improvements when purchased by the landlord; provided such fencing and building material are to be utilized on the farm at a time to enable the tenant to profit by them to the extent of at least one season's use during his tenure of the farm.
6. To sell no straw and to have all manure produced, hauled and spread on the fields most in need of it; and to mow the roadsides and keep all noxious weeds from going to seed and to prevent as far as possible the introduction of weeds not already present.
7. To furnish the labor for all ordinary repairs on buildings and fences during his tenure of the farm and to build all temporary fences.
8. To take reasonable care to prevent soil-drifting, and in all respects to care for the landlord's property in such manner as to return it at the termination of the lease in as good condition as to fertility of soil and condition of improvements as at the beginning, ordinary wear depreciation excepted.
9. The operator agrees not to sublet any part of said land without first obtaining the consent of the owner, and the owner reserves the right of free entry upon the premises for the purpose of making improvements thereon, and to plow or till certain fields when the lease is to be terminated.

Continued on Page 29

The courts in interpreting a contract such as a farm lease regard as important the intentions of the parties. But care should be taken to see that they do not provide, whether they mean it or not, for certain business adjustments between themselves which, however, contain all the elements of a partnership. In this connection the following points should be observed.

1. The tenant should be named as manager of the business. There should be no joint control as such, although the landlord as joint owner of certain property, exercises certain control of that property, which does not give him joint control of the business as a whole.

2. The lease should provide against mutual agency by stipulating that purchases of jointly-owned property cannot be made by one party without consent of the other.

3. That neither party has power to bind the other in contracts with a third party.

4. That all expenditures made by either party shall be in his own name and on his own account.

5. It should be provided that the landlord shall be paid his rent and other remuneration, not by share of the net profit after certain losses and expenses are deducted, but by a percentage or fractional share of the gross income.

Usual Stock-share Leases

The share rental agreement that covers most cases of mixed farming leasing arrangements is the one-half share lease. In this case the tenant furnishes all man labor, half the beef cattle, half the hogs, half the sheep, all machinery, all work horses, one-half the cash threshing and twine, one-half the veterinary bills, one-half the feed.

The owner furnishes land and buildings, one-half beef cattle, one-half hogs, one-half sheep, all dairy cows and sires, one-half cash threshing and twine, one-half veterinary bills, all seed, all pasture, one-half the feed.

A one-third lease may be arranged, in which case the contributions and sharing are as above except that the tenant furnishes one-third instead of where he furnished one-half, and the owner two-thirds instead of one-half. The owner always contributes all the dairy cattle as the labor cost required in this case equals the interest charge on the cows. In the one-third lease the owner also furnishes all work horses.

Livestock on Shares

There seems to be few if any well-defined arrangements for raising livestock on shares independent of any other arrangement. However, there are some general principles which should guide us in making our agreement. The party taking care of the stock bears the major expenses if the other party only contributes the animals. Such expenses necessarily include all labor, feed, pasture and shelter. The owner only bears the interest on his investment and possible depreciation.

Following are some arrangements which might be made:

1. The owner furnish the parent stock and the tenant returns the identical animals in the same condition or as nearly as possible in the same condition as when he received them. In this case the operator gets half the increase and the owner stands the depreciation of the stock from age.

2. The owner furnishes parent stock and young stock and the operator returns the same animals. In this case the operator gets half the increase and the landlord has the appreciation of his young stock to offset the depreciation on the old.

3. The owner furnishes only parent stock and the operator replaces, out of the herd and undivided increase, an equal number of cows of the same general age, weight and quality. Any stock sold is divided half and half. In this case the depreciation of the parent stock is borne half and half.

4. The owner supplies both young and old stock, and the tenant replaces, out-

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"All Flesh is Grass"

The livestock farmer who does not study the forage crop problem is at a hopeless disadvantage says
Prof. Manley Champlin of Sask. University

but I do not think it will give him much trouble if he has one-quarter of his land growing sweet clover and another quarter growing corn for silage or being summerfallowed.

A Farmer's Classification

Most of the hay and pasture crops which are suitable for soil improving, weed control, and the economical production of livestock are either biennial or perennial, that is, they are sown one year and produce a crop the succeeding year; and if perennial, they may be left over at least three or four more years before the land has to be plowed and seeded again. The crops can be divided into three classes, according to the amount of moisture which they require to succeed.

The first and most important group

prairie provinces in districts that are usually favored with plentiful rain and snowfall.

During the past two years the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association has been trying out timothy on 42 farms in the east central section. In 1923 all but two of the growers secured stands of timothy. In 1924, an unprecedented drought prevailed and results were not so encouraging, but it is the general opinion of those who have lived there for many years that the 1924 season was abnormally dry, and that it is worth while to continue trying to grow timothy in that district. In the vicinity of Prince Albert there is at least one farmer who has excellent blue grass meadows which have lived for years without irrigation of any kind.

While it is almost impossible to make

There are some other grasses which are adapted to sowing in low lands subject to flooding and are used for that purpose in older countries quite extensively. Prominent among these are the tall oat grass and the reed canary grass. These grasses have not been extensively tried in Western Canada, but should be given a chance to show what they will do under our conditions.

At Saskatoon we sowed mixtures containing brome grass, red top, alsike clover, etc., in the season of 1922, on land which had flooded badly in 1921. As luck would have it these low lying patches were never flooded again so that we were unable to secure any new information about the ability of these plants to resist flooding, but we did find that the brome grass was inclined to take possession of the land whenever it was used in any mixture.

Where we left out the brome grass and put in red top instead, the red top and timothy grew nicely together the first two years. The third year the red top was beginning to get the advantage of the timothy. We have had many reports from co-operators who have tried seeding sweet clover in alkali sloughs or saucer-shaped depressions commonly known as pot holes. In practically every case the sweet clover succeeded well unless it was flooded with water for more than ten days. Apparently sweet clover cannot be counted upon to succeed in the lower parts of sloughs where it is likely to get too much flooding.

In a practical experiment which I tried once, using sweet clover and brome grass mixed which was seeded through the slough bottoms and over the knolls, I found that the brome grass lived in the slough bottoms but the sweet clover killed out in the parts which were flooded for any considerable length of time. Sweet clover lived nicely on the slopes and upper land as well as down to the edge of the flooded portion. Having brome grass in the mixture enabled me to secure a continuous stand of grass over the entire piece of land.

Pointers on Rates of Seeding

No great harm will result from seeding too great a quantity of grass seed. If the grass comes up thicker than is necessary, some of the plants will be crowded out, leaving the stand about right for the land, but as grass seed is expensive it is most economical to use just enough seed to properly cover the ground. As many of the grasses have creeping roots, a stand which is poor the first year will be much improved the second and third year, providing that the original growth is reasonably even.

We have found in seeding grasses for hay and pasture purposes under dry land conditions that the rate of seeding based upon 14 or 15 pounds per acre gives good results. For example, we would sow 15 pounds of straight sweet clover or alfalfa per acre, or 14 pounds of straight brome grass or western rye grass. Timothy has a smaller seed and likewise alsike and white clover. For that reason 10 pounds is usually ample for straight timothy seed, and many farmers get along with eight by adding two or three pounds of red clover. Kentucky blue grass does not germinate very well and for that reason has to be seeded heavier. Forty pounds per acre is none too much for seeding a pasture and to that a few pounds of common white clover should be added.

Basing our rates of seeding upon 14 or 15 pounds per acre it is quite easy to figure out suitable mixtures. A mixture of eight pounds of brome grass, four pounds of sweet clover and two pounds of alfalfa will make an excellent pasture. Even if the sweet clover dies out and fails to reseed itself due to close pasturing, the brome grass will take possession of the land.

An excellent mixture for hay which is used quite extensively on the Indian Head Experimental farm consists of eight or ten pounds of western rye



Above—A group of farmers looking over the brome grass crop at Saskatchewan University.

Below—Members of the Eston Agricultural Society inspecting a crop of alfalfa grown by one of their number.

for Saskatchewan and Alberta, and some parts of Manitoba, consist of the biennial sweet clover and the perennials, alfalfa, brome grass and slender wheat grass, the latter being commonly known among seedsmen and farmers as western rye grass. These plants are remarkable for their ability to live in spite of dry weather. It is true enough that they do not produce a great deal during periods of drought, but they are able to keep their roots alive and are ready to grow whenever the rains come. This fact was abundantly demonstrated at Saskatoon during 1924. We had nice crops of brome grass, western rye grass, alfalfa and sweet clover in spite of the fact that there was no rain worth mentioning during June and July.

The second group of crops are not provided with root systems adapted to resisting long periods of drought. This group includes the biennial red clover and the perennials, timothy, Kentucky blue grass, common white clover, meadow fescue and many other grasses which those who have come from the older countries will remember. These plants can be grown in each of the

a general statement that will hold true in all cases with reference to the amount of rainfall required in a district which hopes to grow timothy, blue grass, red clover and the other crops mentioned as requiring a reasonably plentiful supply of moisture, it has been my observation that these crops usually succeed in districts that have an average of 18 inches of rainfall, providing that such districts are not in the path of hot winds. In districts where the hot winds are common it required from 20 to 25 inches of rainfall to produce these crops successfully.

Grass for Wet Land

The third group includes those plants which stand a degree of flooding. In this group the alsike clover and the red top grass stand out prominently. Often times the red top grass comes into the low places and sloughs without aid. Just how it gets there nobody knows. It may be supposed that birds bring the original seeds and drop them in the mud where they sprout and after a few plants have started they increase both by spreading roots and scattering seed.

IN attempting to make farming safer in the prairie provinces it is generally considered that it is necessary to keep a certain amount of livestock for the purpose of consuming farm products which cannot be marketed directly in the form in which they are grown. Last year a few of the farmers who are co-operating with the University of Saskatchewan, Field Husbandry Department, in carrying on variety tests of corn, found that they could grow corn for rough feed easily enough, but they could not utilize it in any way that would be profitable to them, because they had no cattle or sheep to which to feed it.

Quite a number of others who were increasing Arctic sweet clover found that their seed crop did not amount to much last year on account of the excessive rainfall, and as they had no stock to feed their roughage to, the crop was a total loss except for the fertilizing value which it had. Again in 1924, owing to the extreme drought in some districts during June and July, followed by August rains, the wheat crop itself was unsatisfactory, and unfortunately only a few farmers were equipped to utilize the crop including the pig weeds which sprang up in abundance after the August rains. Those who were able to utilize the wheat crop including the pig weeds as rough feed were undoubtedly able to get more out of it than those could who were obliged to plow it down or harvest and thresh a five-bushel crop.

While it is true enough that there are troubles aplenty connected with the growing of livestock, it seems quite clear that in districts where there is drinking water for the stock the prudent man will seriously consider keeping at least a few head on the place, because there are always conditions of season, soil or crop that produce things which are difficult or unprofitable to market in the form in which they are grown.

Weeds and Forage Crops

Another factor that is tending to increased livestock production on the prairie is that of weeds, more particularly wild oats. The growing of meadow crops, including grasses, alfalfa, sweet clover, etc., in a rotation with grain crops and summerfallow or annual forage is the most hopeful and the easiest way to combat these weeds. When a grass crop is cut twice for hay there is little chance for the weeds to go to seed. If it is pastured closely there is equally little chance for them.

This fact was impressed upon me while teaching a class of boys who came from a district where crop rotation with hay crops as well as grain crops was the regular thing. In lecturing to them I spoke about wild oats. Immediately I noticed that a puzzled expression came over their faces, and I asked them if they did not know what I meant by "wild oats." None of them from the district where crop rotation was in vogue had ever seen a wild oat, so I called upon a student who came from a district where the farming system consisted in growing wheat year after year with an occasional field of oats, if he had ever seen a wild oat and could explain what one looked like. He said that he had seen wild oats in abundance all his life and could hardly imagine any farming district where the fields were free from them.

Even sow thistle and Canada thistle have a hard tussle when a farm is managed in good rotation including such feeds as sweet clover. On a recent trip over the Great Northern, from Winnipeg south, I fell in with a gentleman who was planning to operate a big dairy farm, not so far from Winnipeg. He stated that before getting his cows he intended to establish a quarter-section of sweet clover, in other words, he was taking time by the forelock and making provision for a large proportion of his rough feed before getting the cattle to consume it. In doing that, it seems to me, that he was doing the right thing. The farm which he intends to use for this purpose is located in a district where sow thistle is quite common,

grass and about four pounds of alfalfa. This mixture makes a beautiful hay crop both from the standpoint of feeding value and appearance of the growing crop on the farm. Mixtures for seeding land subject to flooding can be made up with eight pounds of red top and three pounds each of timothy and alsike clover. Eventually, if the alsike clover and timothy die out the red top will take possession. Timothy and red clover can be reseeded at the rate of eight pounds per acre of timothy and four pounds of red clover.

In seeding most of these crops or

combinations we have found it best, as a rule, to use a nurse crop. Perhaps the term "nurse crop" is not a very good one as the nurse crop may turn out to be a smother crop under some conditions. But, when everything is considered, we have found it generally best to seed grain along with the grass. This grain should be a crop that is reasonably sure to stand up, as lodging invariably kills out the stand of grass.

For this purpose, I believe, it is more important to choose a suitable variety of nurse crop than most folks have considered necessary in the past. For

example, Ruby wheat, Marquis wheat and Early Red Fife, are usually better nurse crops than Kubanka, Kota or Red Fife wheat. Likewise Sixty Day oats are generally better as a nurse crop than Banner oats, although the latter can be used and is being used as a nurse crop at Saskatoon. Hannchen barley usually stands upright and does not make a very leafy growth and is therefore a better nurse crop than Manchurian barley. Flax is a good nurse crop for clover and alfalfa, but is not well adapted for seeding with the grasses that have long light-weight

seeds, such as brome and rye grass. The advantages which one gains by using a nurse crop are about as follows:

1. A money return is received from the grain crop the first year.
2. Weeds are held back by the grain crop.
3. The sprouts of the grain crop are larger and stronger than the sprouts of the grasses or clovers. They come up quicker and thus form a carpet or mat which protects the young seedling grasses and clovers from being destroyed by the wind.

The chief disadvantage of a nurse crop is that in a wet season with frequent storms the grain may fall down upon the grass and smother it, and in a dry season there is always the possibility that the grain will choke out the grass by taking all the moisture. However, my experience for 15 years in a dry climate is that a nurse crop usually permits a stand of grass to live and frequently saves the grass and prevents its destruction by wind in the spring. I have seen many a spotted stand of alfalfa and sweet clover which had been sown without a nurse crop and had been partially blown out by the wind. Since most fields produce weeds if they are not held in check, a grass field sown without a nurse crop presents a weed problem the first year and may require as many as three clippings with a mowing machine to keep the weeds in check.

How Seeding Can be Done

As Archibald Mitchell, of the Dominion Forestry Association, aptly puts it, "one of the chief difficulties in securing a stand of grass in the prairie provinces, especially in the drier regions consists in keeping the grass seed in contact with the soil long enough so that the two can become acquainted." He mentions this in order to illustrate the necessity of planting trees. It is nearly always easier to secure a stand of grass in a country where there are enough trees to break up the surface sweep of the wind. Nevertheless, it is possible to secure stands of grass on the open prairie if the seed is sown right and the season is at all favorable.

More stands of grass have been lost because of improper seeding methods on the prairie than for any other reason. I make this statement without fear of successful contradiction. The grass seed attachment on a drill, which throws the grass seed on the ground but does not cover it, is not suitable for prairie conditions. The wind will either blow the grass seed away, or if it doesn't do that it is almost sure to dry up the young seedling plants before they have an opportunity to become thoroughly established in the soil.

We have repeatedly found that the best plan for seeding grass under prairie conditions consists in seeding it in a drill furrow with the grain. The young plants then come up in the moist soil in the bottom of the drill furrow along with the grain and are protected from the wind both by the ridges left between the drill furrows and by the grain itself. Such seeding can be done by using a grass seed attachment which will feed the seed into the same tubes as the grain. It can also be done by mixing the grain and the grass seed thoroughly on the granary floor, and then carrying it to the fields in bags. The drill is then given seed enough to fill the hopper half full. A sack of this seed can be carried on top of the drill box to replenish the seed if necessary. The reason for this is that some of the grass seed, especially alfalfa and clover seed, is smaller than the grain and may seep to the bottom of the drill box ahead of the grain. For that reason, it is a precaution well worth taking to fill the drill box only part full at a time.

We also take the precaution to take the covering chains off the drill in order to avoid covering the seed too deeply. On most soils we can depend upon enough dirt rolling in on top of the seed to give it sufficient covering. On some soils it might be necessary to leave the covering chains on the drill, but one could easily regulate that according to his judgment.

Preparation of Seed Bed

Perhaps the most important thing to be considered in the preparation of the seed bed is the crop which occupied the land the year before. If seeding

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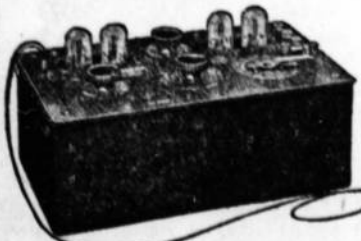
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Carman

A district of mixed farms

By Peter Macdonald

"If you want to find trench silos in greatest number and variety, go to Carman, Manitoba," said Prof. T. J. Harrison, once in answer to my query.

One never thinks to question any kind of a statement Harrison makes on agricultural matters. So I went, and many things did I see beside what was uppermost in my mind when the question was first asked.

First of all I saw one of the finest mixed farming districts that lies out-of-doors. Water, shelter, and a soil peculiarly adapted to growing forage crops, all alike invite the grower of livestock.

Before I left I was to discover that although Carman is one of the oldest settlements in the West—first Canadian town to have three railways, the natives will tell you—relatively few of the farms have changed hands. Renters are scarce. The spacious farmhouses hidden by copses of oak, elm, ash, and maple for the most part, house some original settler or his descendants.

Wheat-growing Kansas, it is said, had to have three floods of settlers before it was permanently occupied. The records of mortgage companies dealing in the Canadian west show that we don't have to go so far afield to find a story of high expectations based on wheat crop tragically broken. Isn't there some relation between the dependence of these Carman farmers on many sources of revenue, and the way in which they have weathered the last ten years?

Married to Sweet Clover

Found, too, that these Carman farmers have taken to sweet clover more enthusiastically than any other group of farmers on the prairies. Dr. Munu, who dispenses serums for the livestock, and inspiration for the progressive farmers of the community, estimates that 50 per cent. of the farms within his territory are growing sweet clover. On the remaining 50 per cent., some other forage crop is in favor, for one sees hardly a farm which has not a considerable patch of cultivated pasture.

Much sweet clover means a grand opportunity to keep bees. Carman farmers have been quick to seize it. There are enough beekeepers to form a large and active local association.

Years of successful stock-raising means, too, a good sprinkling of pure-bred herds, studs, and flocks. Carman has them too. Ever since 1919 local pure-bred cattle sales have been held. As many animals went under the ham-



Harvesting turnips on the farm of H. A. Rogers and Son, Carman

The turnips are topped with a hoe. They are then lifted with a potato-digger. A home-made contrivance, consisting of poplar poles, wired to the frame at the front, and running loose on the apron at the back, keeps the turnips from rolling, and ejects them in straight rows.

mer at the last sale as at the Brandon provincial sale. In the six annual sales 634 head of pure-breds have been disposed of: \$76,165 changed hands.

As Carman is a Shorthorn centre, so is it predominantly Clydesdale in its choice of horses. The celebrated show horse, Baron Wallace, owned by Jos. Taylor, of Souris, stood for three years in this district, followed by First Principle, the government horse, which was champion at the Chicago International of 1923.

Ask A. C. McCulloch, Dominion government poultry promoter, what district has taken most kindly to the work of poultry improvement and he will put Carman near the top of the list.

Look over the list of prizes awarded at the T. Eaton Soil Products Exposition last winter, and you will discover the name of this town and those that surround it, repeated often.

Check up the list of winners at the boys' stock judging contests at Brandon and Winnipeg, and boys from Carman and the neighboring town of Roland come close to the top.

Apply any test you will and this district deserves a place as the foremost mixed farming district of Manitoba.

More Cattle and Better

Strangers gravitate naturally to Andrew Graham's farm first, because he is the most widely advertised livestock breeder in the countryside. I know of no place where one can get such a warm recommendation for sweet clover as from Andrew Graham. "Since I have

been growing sweet clover and putting up silage," he will tell you, "my cattle mature 280 pounds heavier, and I can carry double the number on the same acreage." To which Jim Davidson, my pilot on that day added, "and they never looked so well before." Davidson's name has been synonymous with Shorthorns ever since there were Shorthorns in Canada, and his approval of this feed as a conditioner for show cattle is the last word.

"We never appreciated the carrying capacity of a sweet clover pasture till we tried it," continued Mr. Graham. "In 1922 we put 33 cattle, 30 horses, and over 100 sheep on a 70-acre field. Had we known as much about sweet clover then as we know now, we would have divided that field in two with a fence and had half of it for seed, for the other half would have been sufficient for the stock."

"Do you find that sweet clover is of any assistance to you in keeping down the sow thistle?" I asked, for, be it known, this Carman area is on the edge of the Red River Valley, where the sow thistle menace looms larger than all the farmers' other worries. "We never bother about sow thistle now," said Mr. Graham. "With sweet clover, we can have all of our land under pasture every three or four years, and keeping sheep as we do, sow thistle never gains on us. The sheep are very fond of it and eat it right into the ground."

Prefers it to Alfalfa

Then we fell a-talking about the radio broadcast sent out from the Agricultural College, in which the claim was made that corn after legume crops, such as sweet clover and alfalfa, yielded 110 per cent. more than corn after other grasses, and that a wheat crop under the same circumstances would yield nearly 60 per cent. more. Also that legume ground last year outyielded summerfallow. "My experience confirms that absolutely," asserted Mr. Graham, but on one point I differ with Prof. Ellis. Alfalfa may be a very fine forage crop, and eventually it may supplant sweet clover. But for pasture, for a crop that can be worked into a grain rotation, for a weed fighter that a man may go over his whole farm quickly with, for a crop which doesn't cost much to seed down, give me sweet clover in preference to alfalfa. As for summerfallowing, we don't do it any more. Can't afford to.

"Rust bothered us badly here in 1923. Part of our wheat crop followed corn and part of it sweet clover. The crop on the corn land was sown early and on that account should have had a better chance against the rust. But it yielded only five and a half bushels per acre, grading feed, whereas the wheat sown after sweet clover yielded 12½ bushels per acre, selling two grades higher."



Fred Garnet's pigs will live in luxury this winter

Mr. Garnet won first prize in the standing corn field competition held in the Carman district this summer.



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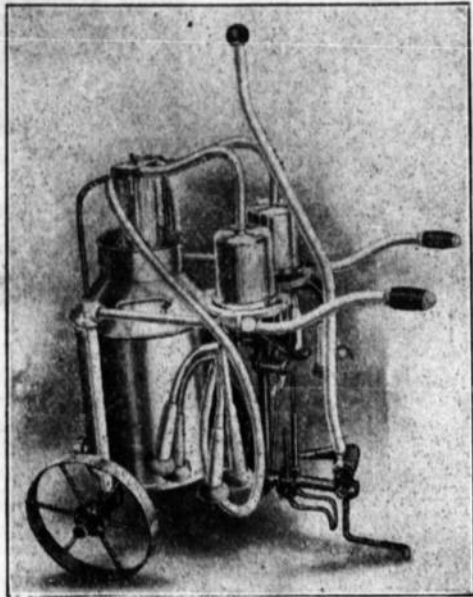
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Feeding 53c Oats to 10c Hogs

Twenty-two years' experience with pigs teaches Allan Shoemaker not to sell out when the margin between feed prices and pork widens—By Keith Hall

HERE and there throughout the West one finds whole communities which have a reputation for the quality of hogs which they send to the stock yards. Very often these communities follow the lead of one individual who understands what the market calls for and how to produce it. Such a community is Grandview, Manitoba, and such a leader is Allan Shoemaker.

You'll never get an admission from Shoemaker that he has shaped the course of swine raising round Grandview. He will tell you, that he happened to have the stock, and the boys' and girls' clubs did the rest. Be that as it may, the fact stands. This slightly-built, unobtrusive farmer, who modifies all his declarations for fear he be accused of setting himself up as an oracle, is the acknowledged head of the pig-keeping fraternity north of the Riding Mountains.

Shoemaker always had a weak spot in his make-up for the pig. But he had to be converted to the Yorkshire breed by outside pressure. Twenty-two years ago when he first started farming at Grandview, Duroc-Jerseys were his choice. Fencing was a scarce article in those days so his pigs didn't get much room in which to manoeuvre. Time brought him the conviction that his Durocs would not thrive in confinement. Exit the Durocs.

From government bulletins, Mr. Shoemaker got the notion that Yorkshires were the only remaining choice. So in 1915, after disposing of his last grades, he made a modest start with the whites, buying only three bred sows, but these were of the very best. In those days A. D. McDonald, of Napinka, was the lion of the show circuit, and from him it was that Shoemaker obtained his foundation stock. All his present herd is descended from these three dams and a succession of pure-bred boars bought from leading breeders and agricultural college herds, East and West.

Commercial Hog Raiser

Strangely enough, while Mr. Shoemaker has nothing but pure-breds on the place, and keeps up the registration of his breeding females, he has never made any decided effort to market breeding

stock. Seldom does he advertise. He makes up for the infrequency of his ads by choosing a good advertising medium, the name of which modestly forbids us to mention. Almost never does he show save at the local fair. He keeps his eye on stock yard requirements, and those who expect to get boars from him have to work fast, for his castrating knife is always sharp and goes to work when the pigs are yet young. For all that, no other herd has its blood so well diffused all over northern Manitoba.

But Mr. Shoemaker drives the commercial trade hard. By the time a sow has received four years board in his herd she has paid for it with six or seven litters; in her first year, one; in the second year perhaps one, perhaps two; two in every year after that.

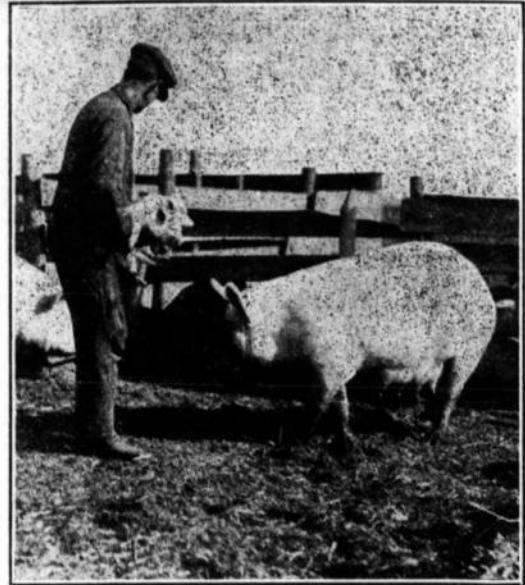
Success with fall litters, he will tell you, is no great trick. The whole secret is to provide pigs with comfortable quarters. Sows with litters

spend the winter in A-shaped cabins banked with straw. The cabins are ranged along the side of the barn. The front door of the cabin leads to the sow's dining-room, a pen in the very unpretentious piggery which houses the feed cooker and other paraphernalia. The rear doors of the cabins open into a fenced runway.

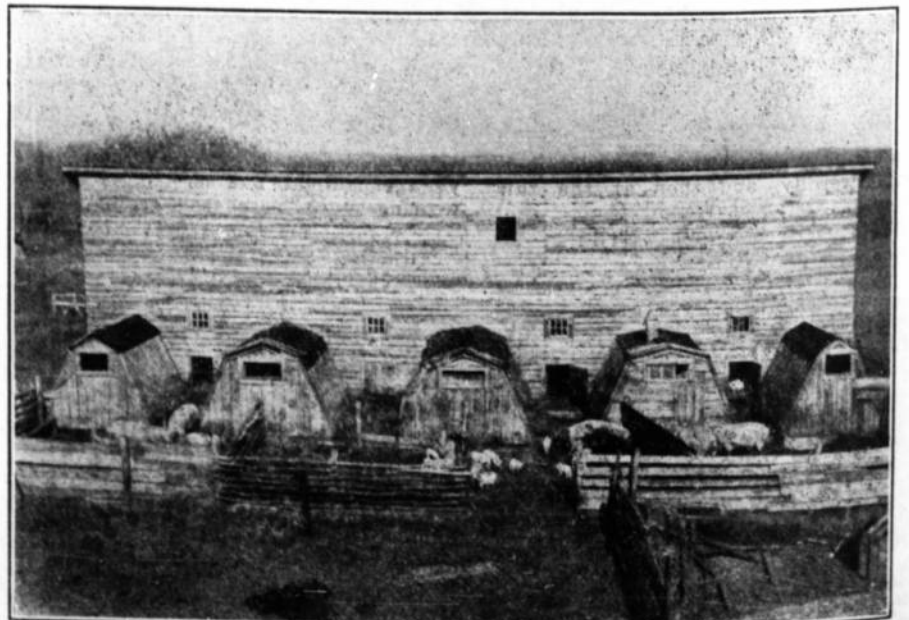
Housing Expense Low

Weaned pigs and market hogs live in a straw stack blown over a teepee of poles. Mr. Shoemaker is on speaking terms with all his pigs and insists that the Yorkshire is a tractable breed under proper handling. He hasn't the slightest hesitation about crawling into their straw stack home, and in spite of the darkness in which this porcine dormitory is always enshrouded, he can tell you in lively narrative all about the domestic arrangements which its inhabitants punctiliously observe. Most important of all, he says that the walls and roof of the straw cave are always dry, a matter of first concern in housing swine.

"I never have any luck with young pigs," says Mr. Shoemaker, "unless I have skim-milk to feed." That's the second article of his faith. Nor will he allow young pigs to eat with their dams.



The little ones are protesting vigorously against Mr. Shoemaker's friendly advances, but mother sow is not worried.



These A-cabins opening into feeding pens within the barn, house the brood sows with their fall litters.

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Guide*

Slop is forbidden them till after weaning. They get sifted crushed oats, or better still, since he has been growing the Liberty variety of oats, they get crushed hull-less oats. People may object to the yield of hull-less oats, but when you make allowance for the valueless hull of the standard varieties of oats, the amount of nutriment you get per acre is about the same. Liberty oats weigh 54 pounds to the bushel.

At ten weeks old, his pigs change gradually from straight oat chop to a chopped mixture of one part hull-less oats, two parts ordinary oats and one part barley. Dry feed gives place gradually to slop. In cold weather all slop is made by scalding the meal with boiling water. All drinking water offered to the swine is warmed.

Barley Ruins Selects

Barley they never get in larger proportion than this mixture furnishes, save some of the pigs which are getting ready for the shambles. Even then you have got to use your judgment, concludes Mr. Shoemaker. The pig which is inclined to be a little thick must be finished with as little barley as possible. Rangy pigs which can stand padding may be allowed barley more generously. "More prospective selects are ruined by over feeding barley than in any other way." And the fact that his fall pigs graded 80 per cent. select gives him a right to talk.

And then this: "You can't lay too much stress in this matter of feeding. I am sure I can take two lots of pigs of identical breeding and make one lot into selects and the other lot into thick smooths by the method of feeding."

"Another proof: I have had neighbors pick the best pigs out of a litter



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A home-made Hog Oiler on the Shoemaker farm

The can at the top of the post is filled with oil. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope acts as a wick, keeping the lower coils in just about the right stage of saturation. This is the best way to prevent sun-burning.

and after it had been twice culled, I would pick the best of the remainder, feed carefully, and then at the fair beat the first and second choice, full brothers, with this cull. Nothing but choice of feed explains it.

"And speaking of feed, it would be a good thing if farmers could be induced to weigh their feed occasionally. As a regular practice it isn't worth the labor. But if every man would do it for two weeks in every year he would learn a lot. For instance, by so doing I learned that my newly-weaned pigs could make a pound of pork out of two pounds of meal, plus all the milk they could drink. Five-months-old pigs required twice as much grain. There is an argument for marketing hogs inside the weight limits demanded by the hog-grading regulations. The man who doesn't weigh feed is easily deceived because the older hog is putting

on more flesh in a day than the younger animal, but so, too, is he devouring much more cash grain."

No Pasture for Market Hogs

Although there is a quarter-section available, fenced in 30-acre fields, with hog wire, pigs under the market weight never go foraging. Mr. Shoemaker has no objection to green feed. Indeed, he thinks it would go to cheapen the ration, and has considered cutting it and throwing it over the fence to them. But he is opposed to unlimited run. A moderate amount of exercise is ensured by the spacious alleys which lead from the A-shaped cabins. Pigs domiciled in the straw stack are encouraged to exercise by feeding a few oat sheaves at noon. The old sows go out to the sweet clover pasture in the summer as soon as they are relieved of their little charges. There they rustle

with the cattle till within a month of farrowing.

"Some hog raisers will tell you," went on Mr. Shoemaker, "that the premium for selects does not pay for the extra labor required to produce them. That's not my experience. It shouldn't cost anyone, I'm sure it doesn't cost me, any more to grow a select than to grow a thick smooth."

"I'll go further than that in making a claim for Yorkshires. Because of their prolificacy, motherliness of the sows, and the vigor of the breed, I can grow thick smooths from Yorkshires more cheaply than from other breeds."

In regard to getting a high percentage of selects, Mr. Shoemaker confided in me that the closer pigs come to the maximum weight allowed under the classification, the more likelihood was there of getting the select grade.

Gambling on a Sure Thing

"Just how far are you ahead for all the feed and effort you have put into the hog business?" I asked Mr. Shoemaker. It takes a lot of conviction to stand up under that question when feed oats are selling for 53c per bushel and the basic price for hogs is \$9.25 per hundredweight. Here was the answer: "In some years my neighbors who have been able to hold their grain well on into spring, have got more for it than if they had fed it. Year in and year out, I know I have done better than the man who sells his grain in the fall. You may say that by feeding the grain my returns are deferred, but I am reasonably sure of a profit by waiting for the hogs to grow up. It's a form of speculation I much prefer to waiting for a market that may never rise."

WRIGLEYS

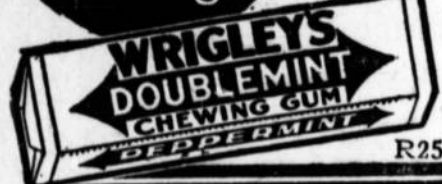


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"Fooling 'Round with Hens"

That is what poultry keeping on many prairie farms amounts to—Does it pay the grain farmer to go at it in earnest?

CAN a grain farmer afford time to look after a flock of hens properly? Does it pay? These questions were asked a farmer in the southwestern part of Manitoba last August.

"Well," was his answer, "hens are all right, I guess, although ours never brought in as much money as it is said they should. But even if they do bring in a little cash all through the year, what does it amount to? Not a hundred and fifty dollars! Now, you get a good crop of wheat and you've really got something. Why, say, I wouldn't take \$3,000 for my wheat right now and it's not cut yet! If you can make hens talk that much money I'll quit wheat and go in for hens."

Such is the attitude of more than one grain farmer.

The gentleman quoted above had a flock of about 35 hens. They were not pure-bred, not of a laying strain, and they were housed in a small shed that was entirely unsuitable for laying hens. Pending the cutting of that \$3,000 wheat crop they were left to their own resources in the matter of three square meals a day—a condition which had prevailed since the feed ran out about the middle of June.

And such, unfortunately, is approximately the condition of poultry affairs on a majority of our farms.

The flocks are too small altogether. Poultry culling work during the last two years has revealed the fact that the average farm flock in Manitoba numbers less than 60 hens. Not 30 per cent. of the flocks are pure-bred. Housing conditions are far from satisfactory, and, partly as a result, over one-third of the flocks are infected with tuberculosis.

Under such conditions is it any wonder that the average farmer does not get the returns from his poultry that he should?

This Farmer Says "Yes"

But there are exceptions to the average in every district.

When the query at the head of this

Langtry, "there isn't any! We grew all the grain on the farm. Charge it up at local elevator prices and it is only a fraction of the returns from the flock. The only out-of-pocket expense was an item of seven or eight dollars for oyster shell.

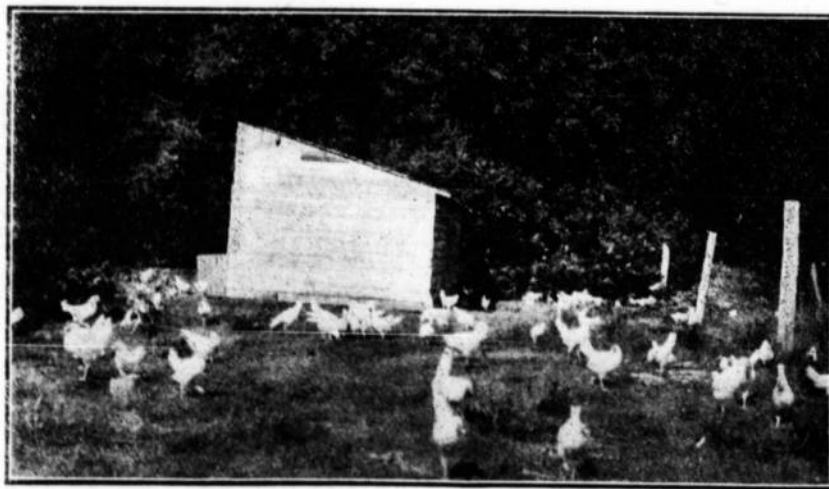
How it was Done

Further conversation revealed that the flock had been fed chiefly on wheat, oats and barley, both whole and ground. A constant supply of green feed was available in the form of mangels and sugar beets, and the diet had been rounded out with skim-milk to drink. Butcher's waste had been obtained from time to time from the local butcher, and this, with the milk, supplied all the protein needed to make a balanced ration.

Just here is a point for the grain farmer to consider. The advice given to Iowa farmers years ago that they market their corn "on the hoof" was excellent. May we corrupt the phrase to our own needs and suggest that there is no better way to market a part of our wheat, oats and barley than "on the claw," and in the egg basket.

Last year nearly every farmer in the province had rusted wheat, which was worth more as a feed for poultry and stock than it was at the elevator. Few farmers had enough hens to use any great part of that feed. Those who clean grain for seed will have plenty of small grain which is excellent for poultry. But even if only good quality grain is available, the farmer will be further ahead to market a part of it through the medium of the farm flock, thus producing a finished product, than to send all his grain to the elevator, and marketing it as raw material.

Practically everything required for feeding hens, can be produced on a western farm—grain, both for whole grain and mash mixtures, green feed and animal protein. Lime will need to be purchased in the form of oyster shell, and in the winter it may be necessary to buy beef scrap or tankage to supplement the milk if horse meat, jack



The White Leghorn flock of Elmer G. Langtry, Roland, Man.

article was put to Elmer Langtry, of Roland, Manitoba, that gentleman simply said, "Well, come on in and we'll hunt up the accounts."

This was late last year. The accounts gave a complete record of all the eggs sold during that year, with the market price and net receipts. The total revenue from the sale of eggs for 12 consecutive months was \$789.

This figure was for the sale of eggs only—and at wholesale prices at that, for practically all the eggs were sent to a Winnipeg packing house. Sales of live poultry amounted to about \$80. This figure was relatively small because the birds were Leghorns. Besides this the flock had to its credit all the eggs used by the household, which was no small item.

This revenue, of course, was not all profit. It costs something to feed hens, particularly a flock of about 300 like this one.

"What's the feed bill?" was the next question. "Why," replied Mr.

rabbits, or butcher's waste are not available, but everything else can be grown on any farm in the province.

Housing the Langtry Flock

To return to the Langtry flock, it had originally numbered about 325 White Leghorns, and these had been culled down to about 250 toward the end of the year. As the returns indicate, the birds were of an excellent laying strain. They were not housed in an up-to-date building, but a corner of the stable had been made over for their use and made as light and well ventilated as possible. It was also kept clean—a distinct departure from common practice. As described above, the birds were well and properly fed. The result of these conditions—large flock, good laying strain, good housing, proper feed and care—was that revenue of \$789.

Poultry is not the main item on this farm. Mr. Langtry is operating a section of land and growing grain. He has a number of cows and a flock of 60 ewes.

Continued on Page 27

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J. D. McGregor has grown it fifteen years for his far-famed Glencarnock herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle

ONLY by the diversification of farm crops can the farmer in any section protect himself against the conditions that continually and inevitably arise.

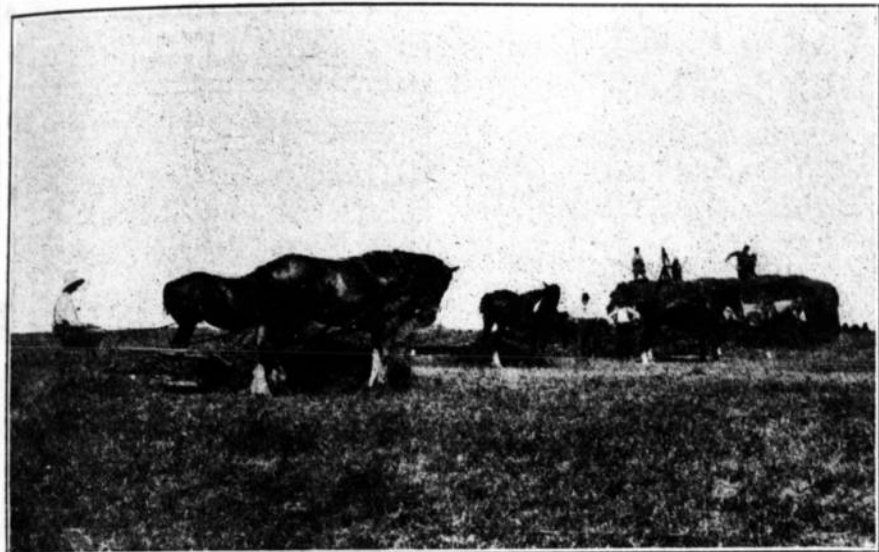
We find that the successful, the practical, the experienced alike recognize that highly profitable farming can only be attained by reducing the uncertainties to a minimum.

Notwithstanding this, any farm, no matter the size, where stock either of necessity or profit is to be fed, must, to facilitate an economical supply of

We are never bothered with winter-killing which seems to be the greatest difficulty with alfalfa in Western Canada, but of course our fields have all been planted with seed which is a direct result of my first importation mentioned above.

Seeding Alfalfa

Use only genuine Grimm or Baltic seed. This seed can be procured in Western Canada and while more expensive than the other varieties is the cheapest in the end. We have tried the other varieties and always found that



Harvesting alfalfa on one of J. D. McGregor's farms

feed, cultivate the crops that give greatest returns, and to alfalfa and sweet clover is the honor due.

Alfalfa seems to travel hand in hand with a spirit of optimism. It is the spirit that pervades wherever alfalfa is used. In no crop are the possibilities so apparent, and the results so noticeable to the farmer as alfalfa.

My first experience in the growing of alfalfa was in 1907. At that time I was ranching in Alberta, and had broken up a small field which was used for a garden. I had been reading about alfalfa, became very much interested and planted this small field to Turkestan alfalfa. I got a splendid catch and it yielded a real good crop for two years and then winter-killed.

About that time I first heard of Grimm's alfalfa seed and the experiments which were being made by Prof. Hansen, at Brookings, South Dakota. Two young men had been assisting him in his experiments and they started an alfalfa field, growing seed from selected plants. Quite by accident I heard of these young men and went to see them, and as a result purchased a quantity of seed from them; enough to sow 50 acres in rows three feet apart. This seed was sown in a very dry part of Alberta, between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and we sowed all this particular seed with small hand garden drills and kept it clean by hand-hoeing and cultivating. The second year I harvested about 24,000 pounds of clean seed, and this was distributed throughout Alberta. I also brought a quantity of it to Brandon, where I sowed it on my farms there.

This seed was probably the parent seed of a good deal of the alfalfa which is being grown in Alberta today. The fields at Brandon which were sown with this seed turned out very successfully. Some of these fields are still producing alfalfa from this first sowing, but the most of this original sowing has been plowed up now on account of quack and other grasses getting into them. One field which we have today is about 15 years old, and up until last year has produced a very good tonnage each year.

We always produce considerable seed on our alfalfa fields each year, and some of this seed produced on our Glencarnock farms in Manitoba I have taken back again to Alberta and sown there on our irrigated farm, with splendid results.

they winter kill after the first or second year.

Be sure to inoculate your seed. This is important. Alfalfa culture for inoculation can be procured from the Manitoba Agricultural College for 25c, and is absolutely necessary for a good stand. Do not attempt to grow alfalfa either on slough or land where water frequently lies for considerable time as it will partially, if not wholly, be killed out after the water disappears.

Alfalfa will grow well on sands, loams or clay. It is more a question of cultivation than soil, as land must be thoroughly worked up, giving it a final weed killing harrowing right before seeding.

Generally, wheat land will make excellent alfalfa soil, unless it happens to be underlaid with hardpan. Summer-fallow is the ideal land, or land on which cultivated, plowed or hoed crops have been grown.

Alfalfa may be seeded as early as the small grains with very little danger of damage by frost.

Early spring seeding has the advantage of getting such a start as to better hold its own against weeds, and is certain to become well established before winter.

It is not advisable to seed the alfalfa unless the soil contains sufficient moisture to ensure prompt germination. The seed is much better off in the sack than in dry soil.

Alfalfa can either be sown alone or with a nurse crop. Any of the small grains may be used satisfactorily as a nurse crop, but Marquis wheat has given us the best results as it grows less foliage and is less likely to lodge than any of the other grains. Being early it gives the alfalfa a longer time to grow before frost after the wheat is harvested. One-fourth to one-half less seed should be sown as a nurse crop. We have had the best results, however, by preparing the land carefully, manuring and sowing the alfalfa alone.

Prefer Seed Drill Attachment

Sow from 12 to 15 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre and use a grass seeder attachment on your grain drill. We have found that this is the most satisfactory way as the seed is then evenly distributed. Sowing broadcast and harrowing may succeed if there is plenty of moisture. Mixing with the grain in the seeder box usually results in an uneven stand.

Winter Roads Mean Bob Sleigh Hauling!

In the small space available here, it would be useless to attempt to show an adequate picture of the new

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Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes:

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The depth of seeding depends somewhat on the character of the soil; the lighter the soil the deeper the seed may be planted without danger of its being hindered too greatly in reaching the surface. It is best to plant as shallow as possible, and have the seed in moist soil. Seed covered more than one and a half inches is very slow in reaching the surface, and may not do so.

If alfalfa is seeded without a nurse crop the mower must be used every two to four weeks during the first summer. This is one of the imperatives of success. If alfalfa is not mowed often, it grows tall and spindling, often tries to bloom and produce seed, turns yellow and dies. Mowing prevents this, and the strength of the plant is used in root growth, instead of in trying to bloom and produce seed. Under favorable conditions the alfalfa may make sufficient growth to warrant saving for hay, but it should be cut before blooming. If the growth would smother the alfalfa it should be raked and hauled off; ordinarily the clipping may be left on the field.

Making Alfalfa Hay

Alfalfa hay is no harder to cure and handle than other hays; in fact the stiffer stems make it somewhat easier to dry and it is less likely than the clovers to be damaged in appearance by light rains or heavy dews. It has been found by analysis that the feeding value of the hay is greatest at the time when about the first one-tenth of the blooms have appeared. The hay becomes woody quite rapidly as it gets older, and the digestibility of it naturally decreases.

The starting of tillers, or new shoots at the crown, means that the old stems and leaves are no longer growing, and should be cut off. By cutting late, after the alfalfa is in full bloom, there is a loss on two crops—the late cut hay is stemmy because the leaves have fallen off; and woody because it is too ripe; cutting the new set of shoots delays the next crop, and allows the weeds to get a start.

Cutting Alfalfa Hay

The leaves of alfalfa contain nearly four times as much protein as the stems, a ton of dried alfalfa leaves contains as much protein as 2,800 pounds of bran; hence every effort should be made to cure the alfalfa in such a way as to save all the leaves. The method of curing will vary with the condition of the crop, ground and weather. When alfalfa has made a slow growth and the ground and weather are dry at time of cutting, there is no difficulty in curing. Often, under these conditions, it is safe to rake within a few hours after mowing, and stack a few hours after the alfalfa has been put in the windrows. When alfalfa has made a rapid growth and is rank and succulent, and the weather and ground are damp, the problem of curing is a difficult one. It is easy to dry the leaves, but the stems will contain much moisture after the leaves are dry.

If the weather is very unfavorable and continues wet so that the hay cannot be dried, it may be stacked quite green; in fact it is probable that the hay will be damaged much less by heating in the stack than by molding in the shock or windrow. When stacked green, the hay may turn a dark brown, but it is relished by the stock and apparently has lost very little of its feeding value. There is some loss from heating, but the palatability and digestibility are improved.

Owing to the fact that it is likely to produce bloat, it is unsafe to pasture cattle or sheep on an exclusive alfalfa pasture; but this difficulty disappears when the alfalfa is sown with other grasses. Alfalfa roots so much deeper than the grasses, that it will grow among them and be very little affected by their crowding. Alfalfa is an ideal pasture for hogs.

Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield, in feeding value, as a drought resister and as a soil enricher. Do not expect to know all about this new-old crop at once. It is necessary to grow into growing it but make a beginning and start at least a small field of alfalfa this coming season.



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Marketing our Hog Crop

Extracts from address of Leslie Hancock, at Brandon, announcing changes in hog grading regulations—A timely word about breeding stock

THE actual process of hog grading has had its share of criticism. Like all new methods of handling livestock it could not be hoped to have a perfectly harmonious system at the very outset. The principle of hog grading it must be admitted is sound and worthy of every effort. The practice, however, must be made to suit the conditions of the different markets. It has been our aim to adapt the hog-grading regulations to suit our conditions in Manitoba, and I can say that taking effect on the first of November, a new method of grading will be employed which I believe will remedy many of the so-called evils of the system practiced in the past.

The grade of hogs chiefly responsible for the criticism laid to the grader was No. 1 sows. Many thought that these sows were not bringing their value.

Details of New Scheme

After careful thought and consideration and after discussing the new scheme as generally as possible it was decided to have the official grader grade only selects and thick smooths, and to let the trade deal on the off-grade hogs and payment made for quality within the grades of overweight hogs. The course to be followed in marketing hogs is set forth under the following points:

1. Commission firms may divide loads of hogs consigned to them for sale into two drafts, one draft containing all the selects and thick smooths in the load, the other draft containing the remainder of the load.

2. The draft containing the selects and thick smooths must be graded by the official grader.

3. The other draft containing all overweight hogs may be graded as between buyer and seller, the seller to furnish the weighmaster at the scales with a statement showing the name of the shipper and number of hogs according to each grade together with the price.

4. In the event of the buyer and seller failing to agree as to the proper classification of overweight hogs, the hogs whose proper grade cannot be so agreed upon must be graded by the official grader.

5. The livestock branch reserves the right to have its official grader inspect the classification of overweight hogs as agreed upon by buyer and seller in order to ensure that the grading is being done in accordance with the grading regulations.

Reserves Right to Revert

6. This departure from the method formerly employed is sanctioned by the Dominion Livestock Branch, in response to frequent requests from commission men and shippers of hogs, for a more rapid method of grading which would be more satisfactory to them, but in the event of those engaged in the trade found abusing the privileges herein ac-

corded them, or if for any other reason the proposed plan is not found to be practicable or unsatisfactory, the branch reserves the right to require that all hogs shall be graded by the official grader through the grading chute.

Besides the practice of grading the hogs there are a few other factors I would like to touch on.

I have had a good deal of experience at the Union Stock Yards grading hogs, and can safely say from questions asked me that the select type of hog is not clearly understood. The idea that white hogs of Yorkshire breeding must be selects, because they are Yorkshires is still to be met with. If it were possible for the hog grader to stretch out white hogs and make selects out of them at Winnipeg he would be considered a very capable man.

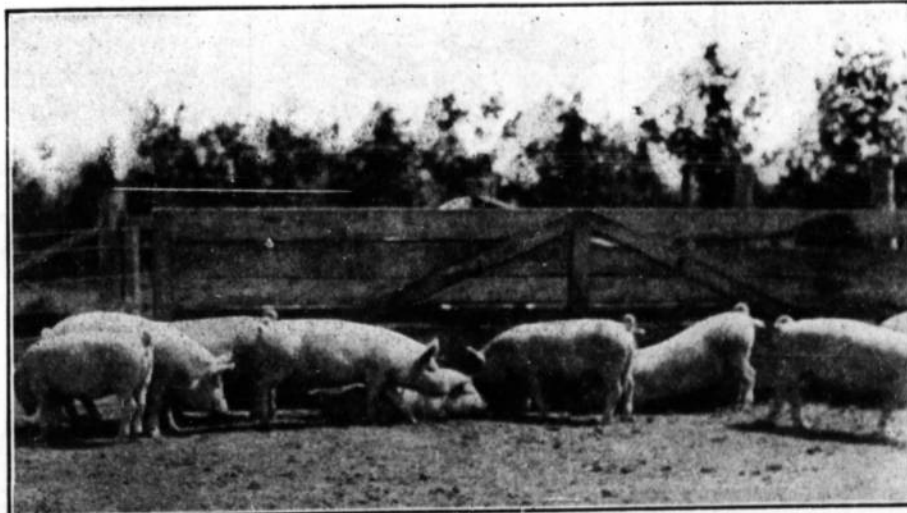
Another point is in regard to getting the premium paid for selects back to the producers. This is rather a difficult situation to deal with when so many hogs are handled by drovers. I know quite a number of drovers who are conscientiously returning the premium to the producers, but then again there are others who don't.

Co-operative shipping and shipping on commission are two ways by which the premium gets back to the producer. These methods necessitate some system of marking the hogs, and this point is one I must lay stress on. A good deal of time is lost and a great deal of inconvenience is caused by having to weigh poorly marked hogs. I myself have seen hogs in Winnipeg marked with indelible pencil. Can you imagine the difficulty of finding such a mark. One day last winter one load of hogs were put through the grading chute five different times, not to grade them, but to assist the commission man to pick them out for marks.

Marking

I would just like to suggest a system of marketing hogs, simple in itself, and yet proven to be the most satisfactory method. It is by clipping Roman numerals on the back of the hog, and then painting the clip marks. The reason for using the paint is for hogs with very short hair and on white hogs. By all means clip and have the marks on the back and not on the sides as many are. By adopting some uniform system weighing at the stock yards will be speeded up and considerable weight saved by not having to handle the hogs so much. Not only that, but it assures the premium being credited to the right man.

Swine production in relation to market prices is also a factor of importance. The in and out system of hog raising has been responsible for a great deal of the price fluctuation on the market. One year there is a large run of hogs the next a small run and hence prices vary accordingly. Usually during a year when there are a lot of hogs



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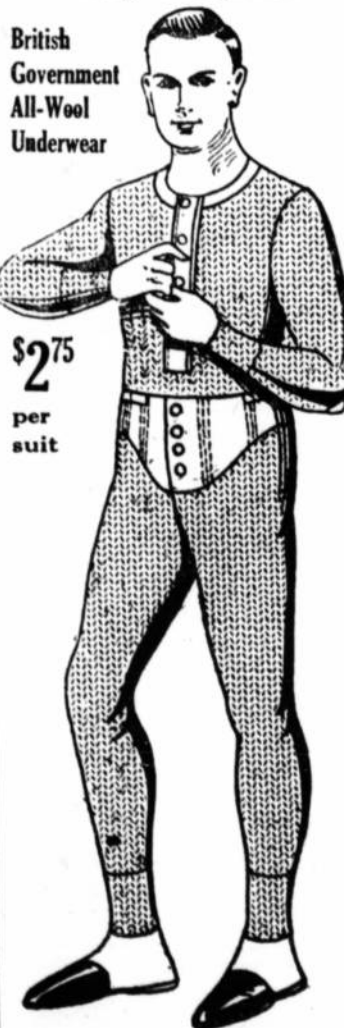
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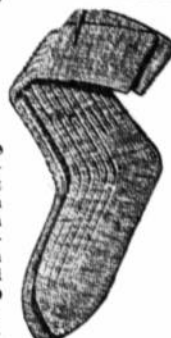
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Beware of the flood of imitations on the market. Don't be misled. This is the original "Uniform Brand" solid leather South African Field Boot, guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded. Absolutely waterproof, leather lined throughout. Double waterproof tongue. Patent waterproof filling between inner and outer sole. State size; no half sizes. Delivered **\$5.50** Carriage Paid, per pair

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BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS—Semi-Willow calf, extra special quality. Delivered Free. **\$5.90** Per pair

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These Moleskin Jerkins are made from the highest quality moleskin serge. Wool lined and exceedingly comfortable for fall and winter wear. State chest measurement. Each **\$1.95** only

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Marketing our Hog Crop

Continued from Page 17

the increased number comprise hogs of inferior quality which also has a tendency to lower the market.

Equalizing production, that is, raising fall litters as well as spring litters, helps materially in marketing hogs more uniformly over the year. Each summer sees a large number of off grade pigs on the market. For a time this last summer 60 per cent. of the hog run was sows and heavies and lights. The market asks for hogs of approximately 200 pounds, so you can easily see why so many off-grade hogs tend to lower the price paid. Uniform marketing of a uniform class of hogs is what we want. More hogs of marketable weight and quality before quantity.

Pure-Bred Herds

Another feature of swine production to meet market requirements is the class of breeding stock used. To produce hogs successfully good thrifty hogs from which large litters are raised help a good deal to increase the profits. No matter whether we are dealing with cattle, sheep or hogs, the foundation stock must be good.

During the past month, quite a number of pure-bred herds of swine were inspected in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. It is rather surprising to note from the inspection reports how little real good breeding stock is being used. Undersized males and females of thick smooth conformation are being used as breeding stock.

Some places good boars are to be seen but the sows are not of good type.

I can safely say that 25 per cent. of the sows inspected should not be used for breeding purposes with a view to producing select breeding stock. Only 60 per cent. of boars inspected can be classed as good. And about 25 per cent. of them should not be called bacon bears.

Good boars are worth paying a good price for and will repay for themselves quite rapidly. I would like to draw a

The Guide Announces a New Serial

The Window Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone Mackay

Starting in November 12 issue we will publish regularly each week instalments of a full-length novel, by a well known and beloved Canadian writer. It will make splendid reading for the fall and winter months. It is a story of unusual originality and charm. The setting is partly on a lonely island off the coast of British Columbia. The characters in it: a young professor, studying the primitive Indians, so that he might write of them; a queer old man who calls himself Dr. Farr; his daughter, who is his secretary, and who seems to stand in fear of him, and Li Ho, the Chinese cook, hold the reader's interest from the very beginning. Do not miss the opening chapters in November 12 issue of The Guide.

comparison between cattle and hogs from a revenue-producing standpoint. You do not feel that \$75 or \$100 is too much to pay for a good bull, but you hesitate at paying \$40 or \$50 for a boar.

Consider this comparison further. The progeny from a bull during one season is say 40 calves. You feed these calves for the following two years, and if they are sold as two-year-olds they would bring shall we say \$60, which I believe is quite a fair price. What then is the value of the progeny of that bull after two years feeding, 40 two-year-olds at \$60 each would amount to \$2,400.

A Comparison in Values

Now let us consider a boar. A boar from nine to 18 months of age can be used with 40 sows. The average litter will be eight pigs, which I do not believe to be too high, which means 320 pigs. These pigs are fed approximately six months, and are then sold at say \$15 apiece, which I am sure is a pretty conservative price. 320 pigs at \$15 each—\$4,800, or just twice as much as for the progeny of one bull. This is for just one litter a year and it is quite possible to raise two litters.

There is a scarcity of good boars and sows in Manitoba, and it is of importance to all breeders of Yorkshire hogs to pay more attention to the selection of good breeding stock and especially to the choice of outstanding sires. Feeding is an important factor in developing good stock, but breeding is the fundamental factor and is of most importance.

The opportunity presents itself for instigating a policy of approval for herds of bacon-type swine. The swine division of the Dominion department is prepared to assist and give their whole-hearted support to any system of approval that can be worked out. We must not stand still in hog production, and it is only by paying more attention to developing outstanding foundation stock that we can generally improve the quality of our hogs.

"All Flesh is Grass"

Continued from Page 10

can be done on summerfallow or corn ground or land which produced a crop of grain in rows the year before, the seed bed is likely to be firm and to have considerable moisture conserved in the subsoil. This makes the problem of securing a good seed bed an easy one. A little surface work with a harrow on the summerfallow or with a disc harrow on the corn ground or row grain land, is sufficient to put the seed bed in shape for sowing.

If it is necessary for some reason to sow grass or clover on land which produced a grain crop the year before, either spring or fall plowing can be used. Spring plowing is likely to give best results because of the fact that the stubble would have caught more snow and helped to moisten the land. Either spring or fall plowing should be harrowed and packed sufficiently to make a good firm seed bed comparable to summerfallow or corn ground. The seed bed needs to be firm for the reason that the grass seed will be put in too deeply and too unevenly in a loose seed bed. Furthermore, the young plants can establish themselves more easily in the firm soil. Anyone who has ever watched a child climb a ladder where the steps are quite far apart, will appreciate the fact that the young plant will have the same difficulty sending its tiny rootlets from one soil particle to another in a loose cloddy soil that the small child has in climbing from one step of the ladder to the next.

Premier Bracken in his book on Crop Production in Western Canada, calls the hay and pasture crops, the crops of permanence. I cannot help but believe that he is absolutely right in this designation. The farming of Western Canada will become safe and more permanently profitable in just the same proportion as meadow and pasture crops become a permanent feature of the farming system and a beautiful portion of the prairie landscape. Since "all flesh is grass" it logically follows that the livestock portion of the agricultural industry cannot reach its full stature except as grass is provided.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Company

Opens Branch in Winnipeg

THE Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited have taken over the business (as from November 1, 1924), of the **Canadian Packing Company Limited**, located at James and Louise Streets, Winnipeg, Man. The management and staff of the **Canadian Packing Company Limited**, will remain unchanged. It is a change in firm name only.

Manitoba shippers of **Cream, Poultry** and other **Farm Produce** are assured of the same prompt service and courtesy, which won for the **Canadian Packing Company Limited** the complete confidence of farmers everywhere.

This important extension now enables the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to market **all** their farm produce through a Co-operative Company. To the individual shipper it means something in Time, Worry and Money, to have at his command one Central Selling Organization to act for him.

Scattered throughout the two provinces are 27 Receiving Stations and Creameries for **Cream shipments**, 8 Cold Storage Plants for **Poultry, Butter and Eggs**, which mean a tremendous saving to every farmer on express charges alone. These better handling facilities, together with the long marketing experience of this large organization, warrants the patronage of every shipper of

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You owe it to yourself to ship these products to us. Every effort will be made to put our large handling facilities to work for you, and to secure for **all** our shippers—a better price.

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Conquest	Langenburg	Melville	Oxbow	Saskatoon	Tisdale	Wawota	Yorkton
Invermay	Lanigan	Moosomin	Preeceville				

POULTRY, BUTTER and EGGS are handled in our Cold Storage Plants at:

Melfort	Melville	North Battleford	Regina	Saskatoon	Weyburn	Winnipeg	Yorkton
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MANITOBA FARMERS—Ship to your nearest Saskatchewan Co-op. Creamery or Cold Storage Plant from those listed above.

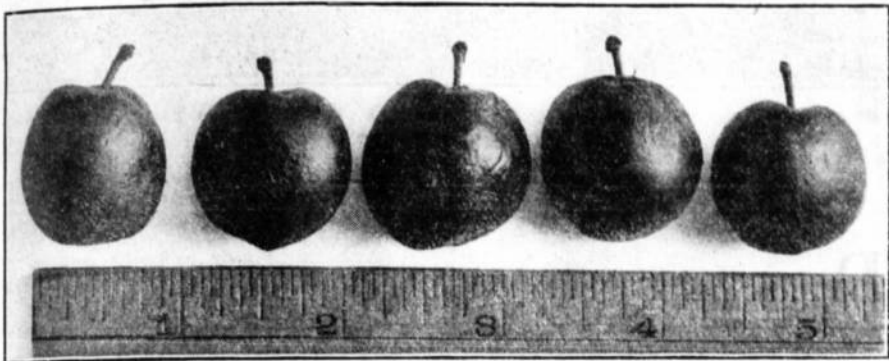
Cherry Pie

From prairie grown cherries—By George F. Chipman

DURING the past two seasons I have formed an intimate acquaintance with a wide range of apples, crab apples, plums, plum cherries and true cherries grown in the prairie provinces, and have come to the conclusion that when all factors are considered, the Tom Thumb cherry is one of the very best things that have yet been introduced in prairie horticulture. In August, 1923, I visited the experimental farm at Morden, where Mr. Leslie, the superintendent, showed me a little Tom Thumb cherry bush, which had been planted in May, 1922. We picked the

thinned out on the tree while green it often grows to more than an inch in diameter. It is as large or larger than the famous Byng cherry of British Columbia.

We are indebted to Prof. N. E. Hansen, the famous fruit breeder of the South Dakota Fruit Breeding Station, at Brookings, S.D., for the Tom Thumb cherry, along with numerous other varieties of fruit. By cross pollenizing the native sand cherry of Northern Manitoba with the splendid purple-fleshed Japanese plum, Sultana, grown by Luther Burbank, Prof. Hansen secured a variety of different crosses,



Five Tom Thumb Cherries

picked at random from a lot sent to The Guide from the Indian Head Forestry Farm. Several days elapsed between the time of picking and photographing, which explains the wrinkled appearance of the skins. Fresh Tom Thumbs have as firm and shiny exterior as the best commercial cherries.

fruit from that bush and counted 320 cherries, which was an extraordinary yield for the first year after planting.

The accompanying picture gives an indication of the size of the bush. It was rather smaller than a well developed gooseberry or currant bush, yet the branches were laden with fruit and bending over so that they reached the ground. The next day a part of these cherries were translated into a cherry pie, which was as good a cherry pie as I ever ate, and I have always felt that I could judge a cherry pie.

During a trip around Manitoba and Saskatchewan this past summer, I found the Tom Thumb cherry fruiting at Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man., in F. L. Skinner's garden at Dropmore, Man., and at the Forestry Station Indian Head, Sask. In each case the tree or bush was quite hardy and bore well. Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Forestry Station, Indian Head, sent me a basket of Tom Thumb cherries in August, and I had a

further sample of cherry pie and tested them stewed, preserved and canned. The Tom Thumb cherry is a good fruit to eat raw and most excellent when cooked in any form. It is a very low growing bush, which is decidedly an advantage in this country of severe climatic conditions. As a rule it begins bearing the next season after it is planted, which is an example of early



From this diminutive bush, 320 Tom Thumb cherries were picked.

bearing almost unknown in tree fruits and it bears every year. The Tom Thumb cherry comes honestly by this early-bearing habit through its sand cherry ancestry.

The Tom Thumb cherry fruit is very dark, almost black in color, with a very dark purplish flesh and a small pit. Eaten raw has a little of the flavor of the Damson plum, but when cooked it tastes the pure cherry. The fruit as shown in the accompanying picture is nearly an inch in diameter, and if it is

the Sapa plum being one of them, the Tom Thumb cherry being another. Prof. Hansen when he produced the Tom Thumb thought he had a plum that would breed true to seed so, in 1916, he introduced this one to the public under the name "True to Seed No. 2." But not being sure that the plan would be a success he later changed the name to Tom Thumb cherry. He states that the Tom Thumb bears freely on one year shoots in the nursery from the ground up and annually thereafter, and that what has actually been accomplished is to reduce the choice black-purple fleshed plum sand-cherry hybrid to the stature of a small fruit and that they can be planted close together like currant bushes.

I would not like to leave the impression that there are not many larger plums and plum hybrids and some of them as good or better in quality when eaten raw than the Tom Thumb. But considering the early bearing, annual bearing, low-growing bush form and tested hardness, together with the really most excellent quality of the Tom Thumb, it is one of the very best of our new fruit developments. Moreover, it has the advantage that it is now available at the nurseries, whereas some of the newer fruit prospects have not yet been propagated in sufficient quantities for wide distribution.

The carrying capacity of the Forest Reserves in Alberta is estimated to be 61,000 head of cattle and horses and 53,000 sheep. About half of that number of stock are now on the range. District inspector, C. H. Morse, emphasizes the fact that any estimate as to the carrying capacity of forest grazing land must be very rough because it is irregular and consists of many isolated blocks. Much of the million acres classed as suitable is not open grass land but timber grazing.

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Dec. 1, 1926—Taxes and Half the Interest.

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Dec. 1, 1928—\$1.00 per acre; Interest and Taxes.

and the balance divided into 10 equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The first of such instalments becomes due December 1, 1929. It is understood that the purchaser will start improvements an acquiring the land. Prices and terms are subject to change without notice, and land is subject to prior sale.

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For further information write to:

Land Commissioner

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

208 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Replacing Farm Horses

W. H. Gibson, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm, answers the question "Does it pay a farmer to raise his own work horses?"

THE horse market has not been encouraging to farmers and breeders for many years, with the result that fewer mares have been bred and there is quite a noticeable decrease in the annual foal crop.

the true facts of cost and see how figures compare with general impressions. Cost of production in any phase of farming is always interesting to the farmer. Herewith is appended a table of cost for the years 1921 and 1922:

Description of Animal	Average Cost for 1921 and 1922		Average cost for two years
	1921	1922	
Horses working all year.....	\$82.61	\$72.25	\$77.43
Horses working in summer and idle in winter	69.13	61.00	65.06
Two-year-olds, going on three years.....	52.30	45.00	48.65
Yearlings, going on two years.....	51.06	39.65	45.35
Foals—weaning to one year old.....	35.45	30.25	32.85

The following reasons may be advanced for the general depression in the horse trade: the wider use of tractor power during war years when grain and fodder crops were high in price, combined with the deflation in price of livestock and farm products, together with the mediocre quality of horse offered on the market for sale.

Horse breeders, collectively, are optimistic and always looking for a revival in trade. The consensus of opinion would indicate a change at fair prices. Heavy teams of good quality, and weighing in the neighborhood of 3,600 pounds, are readily salable at good prices. Many such teams have changed hands within the past year at prices ranging from \$500 to \$650. The coast trade annually absorbs a large percentage of our heavier teams, while a good trade has been realized in Eastern Canada for our lighter type, weighing around 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, at prices ranging in the neighborhood of \$350 to \$450.

Ask the average breeder "if it pays to raise his own horses" and, undoubtedly, he will answer in the negative. Under existing conditions, the answer may be justified. Let us get down to

During these years, careful records of the amounts of feed consumed were kept for mature horses, worked steadily throughout the year, horses worked during the summer and idle most of the winter, growing two-year-olds, yearlings and foals.

In reviewing the foregoing costs, it must be borne in mind that feed given and consumed was for the purpose of promoting the best possible growth and development, with the primary object of maturing horses weighing 1,600 pounds and over. The cost of feed, as given, is for the year in question and determined by the average price of feeds prevailing in this district. These figures speak the truth. Does it pay to raise your own horses?

Prof. Sackville and his associates at the Agricultural College, Edmonton, have just completed an experiment in which silage made from oats has been compared with sunflower silage. In each of the three trials the steers made more rapid and economical gains from the oat silage, and the net profit was higher. The best results in feeding sunflower silage were obtained when it was fed in conjunction with oat hay.

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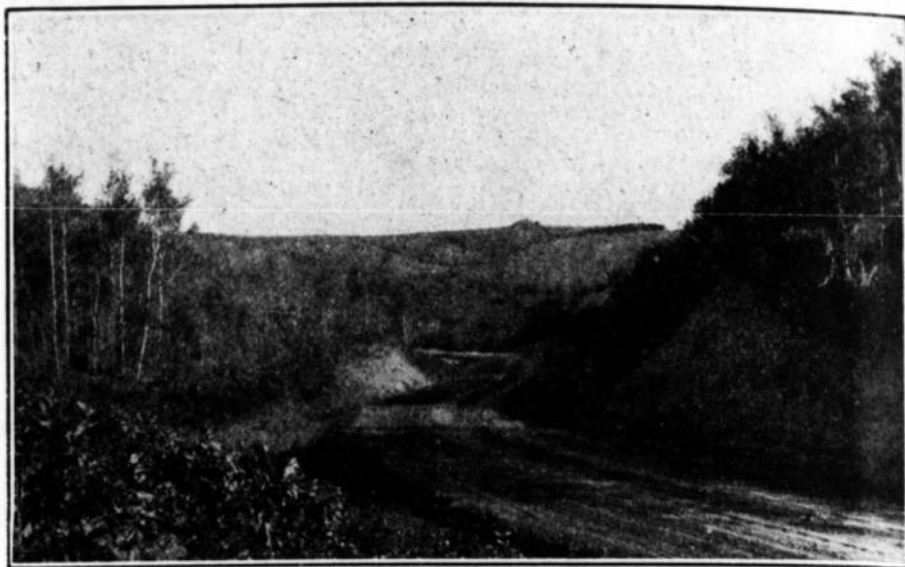
Ten-payment Life Policy 83141 (age 52) for \$5,000, issued March, 1914; annual premium, \$419.50. Maturing March, 1924, policyholder selecting from several options—drew a cash dividend of \$865, and still holds A PAID UP POLICY for the original amount of \$5,000, participating in profits every five years.

He adds: "The options are generous and entirely satisfactory—much better than I expected or hoped for."

Great-West Life COMPANY

ASSURANCE  PROTECTION

The Mixed Farmer's Marketing Problem



Good roads reduce transportation costs. A good stretch of road in a mixed farming district of Saskatchewan.

By W. Waldron, Chairman, Mixed Farming Committee,
Sask. Economic Board

THE marketing problems of the mixed farmer are as diversified as his methods of farming, and his methods of approaching these problems are also diversified. Gradually, however, out of chaos concrete ideas are forming and something definite—something hopeful—is happening to marketing.

As a result of a campaign unparalleled in so far as agriculture is concerned, Western Canada's primary crop, wheat, will now be marketed largely along co-operative lines and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, with head offices in Winnipeg will, through the three prairie pools, have a wheat acreage of approximately 12,000,000 acres behind it. A non-profit farmers' organization, with an annual offering in wheat of anywhere around 200,000,000 bushels cannot help but be regarded as a power in the wheat world and, at that, so far not much over 50 per cent. of our wheat growers have pinned their faith to the pooling plan.

However, now that we have reached such a hopeful stage in the marketing of our wheat we should cultivate and exercise that virtue of which we possess so little—patience, and afford an opportunity to those elected to carry on the work of the wheat pool.

With the West depending so much upon the quality of the seed grain the work of the Seed Branch of the Dominion government, coupled with that of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, covering several years, has been of great assistance. Each of the western provinces is now provided with special facilities for placing registered seed grain on the market through their own co-operative seed growers' marketing associations.

Livestock

Second in importance to our grain industry is that of livestock, and in each of our provinces are to be found co-operative associations for the marketing of all classes of livestock.

During the past few months pooling facilities for the marketing of cattle have been made available by the United Grain Growers' Limited, of Winnipeg. This cattle pool is carried out along sound co-operative lines and embraces both export and Canadian markets, and from the province of Saskatchewan alone, during 1923, no less than 1,782 car loads of livestock were shipped to this pool. From the commencement of the pool in February 1923, until December 31, 1923, the Winnipeg cattle pool handled 64,195 head of cattle. It is interesting to note that 307 car loads of cattle from the pool were dispatched to British markets.

In the province of Alberta, the co-operative handling and shipping of cattle and hogs to the various stock yards has been found beneficial to a number of farmers' organizations. The Crossfield Co-operative, for instance, handled \$82,000 worth of livestock for its members, besides a large quantity of poultry and creamery products. The Coronation Co-operative has made suc-

cessful shipments of hogs and cattle to the Calgary markets. The Pincher Creek Co-operative had a turnover of \$107,000 last year, handling hay, grain and livestock for its members. Many associations have had successful business experiences.

In the province of Saskatchewan, the Lloydminster Co-operative Association shipped livestock to the value of \$113,175 in 1923, while the Melfort Co-operative, with its admirable hog pooling policy, marketed stock to the value of \$52,552.84.

Trade with Great Britain

I believe we do not fully realize the importance and great possibilities of the British market for our cattle and for our dressed bacon trade. As an illustration, from the port of Manchester, reached by the famous ship canal, within a day's lorry run, can be reached centres serving a population of 19,000,000 people, a population three times that of Australia, and more than the combined population of Canada and the Union of South Africa. It is admitted that transportation is a huge problem as yet only partially solved.

Livestock interests generally acknowledge that our cattle trade with Great Britain is handicapped by transportation charges, and two problems are presented, one being the cost of overhead and the other freight and water rates. With these is closely allied the fact that we are not producing the volume of quality stock that the trade calls for. Herein lies one of the keys. Given a guarantee or near guarantee that the required volume would be forthcoming, we should be in a position to talk business. Our position would be strengthened in our request for the Hudson Bay route, concessions could be looked for in freight and water rates, so that at the back of this particular problem at any rate lies better and greater production.

Local Problems

We have though many problems of a more local nature still facing us in our livestock industry. There is the fact that something like 50 per cent of the livestock marketed is not of the quality desired. It is a problem that many farmers do not take the trouble to solve when they accept the price offered to them by the drover for their steers and hogs, such price being as high (it has been known to be higher) as the price obtained by the livestock shipping association, and the farmer who allows his hogs to be shipped direct to a packing house instead of to the open market is not attempting to solve a marketing problem, and we cannot style him as one of those who is making a firm stand on economic grounds.

Poultry and Eggs

The co-operative marketing of poultry and eggs is finding many supporters throughout the whole of the Dominion. In Manitoba an organization has recently been incorporated known as the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited. This organization, last season, handled some 40

car loads of dressed poultry and realized enhanced prices to the producers. In Saskatchewan, with the assistance of the Markets Branch, some 15 car loads of dressed turkeys were marketed on a co-operative basis last December, thus effecting a saving in handling and freight charges. Some 319,000 pounds of dressed poultry were shipped, realizing the sum of \$80,190. This season birds are to be marketed under the pooling plan and considerable interest is being shown by Saskatchewan turkey raisers in this method of marketing their birds.

The co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry products with the assistance of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has grown in a remarkable manner. New markets for Alberta products have been sought and found, and the business has materially improved under co-operative treatment. In 1918, there were 137,380 dozens of eggs and 14,863 head of poultry sold. This increased in 1922 to 435,830 dozens of eggs and 557,000 pounds of dressed poultry. One hundred and fifty-eight communities shipped poultry products through the government service. In 1921 community killing and shipping of turkeys were inaugurated with a total of 45,000 pounds. In 1922 this increased to 128,000 pounds.

Butter and Cheese

In the province of Saskatchewan the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries have sold during the past six years 20,255,233 pounds of butter manufactured at their plants, and at the present time there are 28 branches of this company located in various parts of the province.

Co-operative dairying and the co-operative handling of dairy products, due to services rendered by the provincial department of agriculture, have placed the Alberta dairy business in a very high position. In 1912 a total of 278,688 pounds of butter was marketed co-operatively, and in 1921 this had increased to 852,000 pounds, and in 1922 to 1,017,094 pounds.

Wool

In the marketing of wool, co-operative effort centres largely in the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., with head quarters in Toronto. During the past season, not only has the Canadian market been covered, but over 600,000 pounds of Canadian wool were sold to manufacturers in England, 50,000 pounds to the continent of Europe, and hundreds of thousands of pounds to the United States; 22,500,000 pounds of wool have been collected by the company since 1918.

Market Days

In Saskatchewan the annual horse sales arranged by the agricultural societies, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, are being replaced by market days which are staged by farmers and townspeople together. As an illustration, Melfort reports that they now regard their market day as one of their special activities. Farm implements, household effects, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are all brought to town for sale and exchange, and the business men make special price reductions. This is a plan that can be successfully carried out in the three prairie provinces and local ingenuity has an opportunity to give expression to its ideas.

An outstanding problem is our remoteness from large consuming centres with the consequent distances over which our produce has to be hauled. Another problem is raised by the necessity of having a volume of product sufficient to supply the market constantly and at present our production is of too seasonal a nature. We raise spring litters of hogs and crowd the market in the fall. Why not raise fall litters? We produce most of our butter eggs and poultry in the summer and have many blank months with little or no production.

Another problem facing the farmer is his lack of knowledge of produce standards. There is a growing demand for the standardization of all farm produce—grades must be known and followed in order to meet market requirements. Running parallel as it were with quality production is the need for organization so that produce may be received, graded and sold as economically as possible.

Given each and all of the foregoing, which we are far from possessing at present, then arises the problem of transporting our produce cheaply and efficiently to market. It seems to me that we should concentrate upon those things we can attain rather than despair because our efforts to reach the unattainable prove fruitless.

An Unsolved Problem

Those who believe the co-operative way will be a royal road to marketing will be disappointed. Co-operative marketing will prove a hard taskmaster. It will demand better production. It will insist upon quality and volume. It will test its closest adherents and advocates but it should in the long run prove its worth. The one unsolved

problem is the man who remains outside and benefits by the co-operative action of his neighbors, and yet this individual may after all prove a blessing in disguise. His numbers indicate a rising or falling barometer; he acts as a useful critic of co-operative methods and should be a constant incentive to co-operative believers that there is still room for them to go one better.

In Western Canada two crops of alfalfa hay may be cut each season, but the second crop must not be cut too late as it is necessary that the plants attain a fairly good growth after the second cutting in order to catch the snow and give it strength to carry itself through the winter.

Stop Using a Truss



Reduced
Fao-Simile
Gold Medal

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being mechanical-chemicals purposely made self-adhesive to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on Coupon and send TODAY. Plapao Co., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE

Name _____
Address _____
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

Send Your Order Direct to Us

Mail your order to us at Winnipeg. Telegraph it or phone it. If there is an agent at your station we will ship C.O.D. (collect on delivery), with goods subject to examination. Thousands of farmers are saving money and getting better goods by ordering from us. Thousands of them will tell you so.

MACLEOD
1 3/4 H.P. MULTI-SPEED
GASOLINE ENGINE

With Magneto. Every MACLEOD engine has a magneto. This is the greatest little power plant regardless of price. Complete with Webster Magneto. Bore 3 1/2 in., stroke 5 in. Shipped complete with pulley and simple instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Weight about 235 lbs.

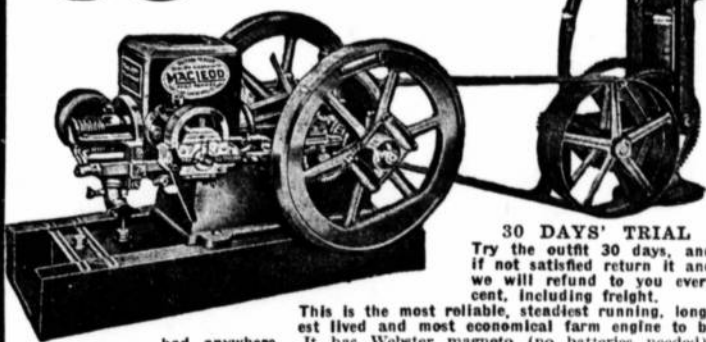
141A35—Price complete, all ready to run.

MACLEOD
1 3/4 H.P. Complete
PUMPING OUTFIT

This complete outfit costs you less than is usually asked for an engine alone. Engine is our 1 3/4 H.P. Multi-Speed Magneto Engine, with heavy double-gear Pump Jack and belt complete, ready to pump. For wells up to 250 feet deep. Weight about 335 lbs.

141A159—Price, complete:

58²⁵ 69⁷⁵



30 DAYS' TRIAL
Try the outfit 30 days, and if not satisfied return it and we will refund to you every cent, including freight.

This is the most reliable, steady running, longest lived and most economical farm engine to be had anywhere. It has Webster magneto (no batteries needed), special governor, using only one spring, and that one a compression spring, special carburetor, and many other features that you will be proud of. Speed is adjustable from 200 to 500 R.P.M., giving you any power you want from 1/2 to 2 H.P. Every engine fully guaranteed. Order yours direct from us today from this advertisement.

Our New Fall and Winter Catalog No. 96 is Now Ready--It's Free
and yet it is worth many dollars to every farmer needing Fall and Winter Supplies. Write for your copy now.

MACLEOD ECONOMY-KING CREAM SEPARATOR

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL



You purchase a MACLEOD Economy-King Cream Separator from us on the distinct understanding that you may test it for 30 days.

Try it out beside any number of other separators. This is the way to find out which is the best machine. You want the best—one that is sold on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction by a reliable company—here it is—the MACLEOD Economy King. Should you for any reason not be satisfied with our separator after a 30-day trial, we agree to refund every cent and freight.

141A14—375 lbs. capacity (150 qts.) hour; weight 190 lbs.

47⁹⁵

141A16—600 lbs. capacity (245 qts.) hour; weight 240 lbs.

56⁵⁰

141A18—800 lbs. capacity (325 qts.) hour; weight 255 lbs.

61⁵⁰

141A11—200 lbs. capacity (80 qts.) hour. Bench Separator. Weight 100 lbs.

32²⁵

The items on this page represent but a few of the thousands of money-saving values listed in our new Fall and Winter Catalog No. 96. If you haven't a copy, write for one. It's free.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED
WINNIPEG
COR. MACDONALD & MAY ST. THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P. STATION

Leather-Lined 32 oz. Pure Wool Mackinaw COAT

This leather-lined, all-wool Mackinaw is remarkable value at this price. The mackinaw cloth is 100 per cent. wool, 32 oz. weight. The heavy leather lining is 29 ins. deep, and makes this coat warm and windproof. Sleeves are lined with heavy tweed, with knitted wristlets. Full shawl stitched collar, all around belt, large patch pockets. Choice of following plaids, brown heather with blue check, or brown heather background with green check, or a pleasing quiet combination of dark heather.

141A631—Leather-lined Mackinaw—Sizes 36 to 46 chest. Price

10²⁵

If ordering to go by parcel post allow extra for Manitoba, 40c; Saskatchewan, 52c; Alberta, 66c; B.C., 80c.



A Good Value

A BROWN DUCK Sheep-lined COAT

You will find it hard to beat the value we offer in this big, roomy, brown duck, sheep-lined coat. We do not keep the cheap ordinary sheep coats you so often see, as we believe in handling good merchandise. While this is our cheapest sheep-lined coat it is a good one; 34 ins. long, with heavily fur lined 26 ins. long. Beaverette collar with throat tab. Note the wide fly in front, which means added warmth and comfort. Sleeves are tweed lined, with leather arm shields, and knitted wristlets. Roomy pockets are heavily leather trimmed. Snap fasteners are put on through leather reinforcing patches. Ordinarily you would be asked to pay dollars more than we offer this coat for.

141A25—Special Sheep-Lined Duck Coat—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Price

10⁷⁵

If ordering to go by parcel post allow extra for Manitoba, 35c; Saskatchewan, 45c; Alberta, 57c; B.C., 69c.

BOYS' SHEEP-LINED COATS
Made exactly on the same style and from the same quality as the Men's Coat. Sizes 30 to 34 chest measurement. Price Allow extra for parcel post.

7²⁵

GLOVE LEATHER VEST

This is a garment you will be proud of. It is of lovely soft grain glove leather, kidney back ensures warmth. Two back straps adjust waist. Lining is heavy wool mackinaw cloth. Knitted neck with dome fastener. Sleeves have knitted wrists. Four pockets, with solid leather flaps. This garment is beautifully finished, and we want you to order it with the understanding that you can send it back if you do not find it to be an exceptional bargain.

141A98—Glove Leather Vest—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 chest. Price

8⁹⁵

If ordering to go by parcel post allow extra for Manitoba, 25c; Saskatchewan, 31c; Alberta, 39c; B.C., 47c.



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in aluminum packets

"SALADA"

TEA

H560

**is always pure and fresh.
So delicious! Try it today.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta for Honey

By C. F. Steele

This is the story of a Californian who grew disgusted with the sustained drought in his own state and came to southern Alberta, where it rains occasionally, and where irrigation protects a yearly-increasing area from a condition of drought.

His name is Reidel—C. G. Reidel—and he reached Lethbridge last June. The city and the country looked good to him. He arrived early one morning, and when he looked out of his hotel window over beautiful Galt Gardens, the pride of the city of Lethbridge, he exclaimed: "This is the place for me."

That afternoon Reidel drove over the East Lethbridge and Coaldale

areas, now fully under irrigation. Here he saw endless stretches of alfalfa and sweet clover, for sweet clover, that "blessed nuisance" of our father's day, is extensively grown in southern Alberta now. So delighted was he that he jumped out of a comfortable car and tramped in glee over the fragrant fields. He must have made a queer picture, for he declares he heard a farmer say: "That guy must have bees in his bonnet."

Well, Reidel didn't have bees in his bonnet, but he had bees, millions of them in southern California, and that night a wire was despatched from Lethbridge ordering 300 "packages" of the honey-makers to be shipped at once to Alberta.

Reidel, with a world of bee and honey experience behind him, had reached a decision. He had decided that millions of dollars in honey was being wasted every year in southern Alberta, and it was up to him to stop some of that waste, and at the same time work into a profitable business.

Having a propagation plant near Los Angeles he planned to ship the bees in "packages," which he did with excellent success.

Abundant Bee Pasture

He brought in about half-a-million bees, establishing six apiaries east of the city. The bees got a late start. They worked under severe handicaps. The weather was not favorable and they had to make comb for they had no home to go to on arriving from the sunny climes of the south. But they set to work with a will, appearing to thrive on the nectar drawn from the alfalfa and clover so plentifully found in the neighborhood.

And now the honey flow is being checked up. The results are gratifying to the California bee man. He has extracted seven tons of honey at this writing, and his bees are still making him honey, so that he expects his crop to reach ten tons before the season is concluded. The open fall weather is favoring him in this respect.

In handling his honey crop and placing it on the market, Mr. Reidel has adopted modern methods. He has established a central extracting plant in the city and has installed what is believed to be the only facilities in the Dominion for the treatment of honey against sugaring or hardening. Reidel claims people like liquid honey, although the more solid kind has been popular in Canada for years. He has spent upwards of \$6,000 in a plant, and is employing one man and two boys. He has natural gas, electricity and city water handy, and a building with plenty of air and sunlight as well as an abundance of dry storage room.

Heavy Frames

The honey is brought from the hives in combs, each weighing about six pounds. Some of the combs are so filled with honey that they go up to 10 pounds. The wax-like cap is peeled off with a steam-heated knife, and the combs are placed in the extractor. Centrifugal force takes the honey from the numerous cells, the liquid passing then to a large vessel for treatment against sugaring or "candying." In a heat gradually brought to a temperature of 160 degrees the honey is thus treated, and then it is run into the pails. Pails of ten, five and two-and-a-half pounds are used. They are neatly labelled and packed in heavy cardboard boxes for delivery to the wholesaler.

Mr. Reidel has sold his entire output to a wholesale firm of Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton—Campbell, Wilson and Horne. Fred Horne, manager of the Lethbridge house, says there is an increasing demand for honey in Western Canada, and in addition to the home-grown crop, large importations will have to be made. Mr. Horne is delighted with the progress being made with bees in southern Alberta, for he says his firm are always glad to handle the Canadian-grown product.

Next season, Mr. Reidel plans on bringing in 1,000 colonies, which, he believes, will make him fifty tons of honey. He purposes making an interesting experiment in northern Alberta.

Farmers!

Buy Your Cars From The Ford Contestant

Help Your Neighbor Win A Prize

Some neighbor of yours who owns a Ford has enrolled as a special Ford salesman in your community. He is selling Ford products on the basis of one satisfied customer making another, and he wants to tell you about his own experience with Ford cars, trucks or tractors, to show you from his own knowledge, that these products are ideally suited to your needs and will save you time, energy and money.

He has no carefully prepared selling talk to bombard you with, he is dealing with the plain simple facts of his own experience and you should hear what he has to say about the Ford before you buy any car, regardless of make.

Such is the confidence of the Ford Motor Company in Ford products that it is willing for you to decide which car you will buy, solely on the strength of your neighbor's experience.

As a reward for this service, he may win one of the valuable prizes offered in the Farmer Ford-owner Contest, so, if you are thinking of buying a car, be sure to buy it from this neighbor of yours and help him win a prize.

Your local Ford dealer will gladly give you the names of all contestants in your community. Just phone him.

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

In localities where fireweed is abundant he plans to use a few colonies as an experiment, for he believes fireweed will yet prove one of our greatest sources of honey. "I look for the whole of Western Canada to become one of the leading honey-producing countries in the world. One reason for this is the purity of your bee population now and the rigid precautions you are taking to keep them clean and healthy," Mr. Reidel said to the writer.

Some Steer-Feeding Records

Perhaps the most valuable body of figures ever compiled dealing with the question of winter feeding of cattle in Western Canada, is contained in the records of the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co. These are made up from the individual statements of cattle feeders who borrowed from that company. The records owe their worth to the fact that they are accounts of the operations of a wide diversity of farmers, some experienced feeders, others trying it for the first time. It likewise embraces a wide variety of cattle fed, feeds used, and an endless variation in methods followed.

Although last winter was not what would be called a favorable feeding year, it is estimated that 81 per cent. of the feeders represented by these records made money; 7 per cent. had an even break; and 12 per cent. lost money. G. G. Gatch, manager of the Cattle Loan Co., states significantly, that among the new feeders, those who had silage for the most part made good, those that depended on dry feed solely were among the failures.

A Success With Dry Feed

The case of R. Nichol, Sperling, Man., an experienced feeder, illustrates how the man who must get along without silage may attain success. Mr. Nichol took out a load of heavy feeders, weighing an average of 1,014 lbs., on October 28, last year. He brought them back on April 23, with a gain of 212 lbs. per head, and made a net profit of \$22.24 per animal.

These steers ran loose in a stable with water before them at all times. For roughage they had dry corn fodder, oat sheaves and barley straw. Now, as to the manner of feeding. From November 1 to November 21, the steers got the corn fodder twice a day in bundles, with no grain. From November 21 to January 5, they got the same roughage, but with the addition of four pounds of chop per day apiece, the chop consisting of one-half barley and one-half wheat. On January the chop was gradually increased to 12 lbs. daily per head—a heavy feed of a rather heating ration, but Mr. Nichol showed his knowledge as to what cattle can stand by cutting, mixing and soaking the roughage and feeding three times a day. Molasses was used four times a week. For the concluding two weeks of feeding the mixed and soaked roughage was fed twice a day only, and at noon hay was fed with the chop.

A Case of Heavy Feeding

The case of J. A. Ioder, an old Illinois feeder, now at Dufrost, Man., is also instructive. It illustrates a success with young, light cattle that were pushed almost to the limit. These cattle left the yards October 15, weighing 681 lbs. In 93 days they made a gain of 190 lbs. apiece, making for the owner a net profit of \$13.35 per head, or \$480 for three months' labor.

The remarkable feature of Mr. Ioder's feeding was that he fed barley very heavily, and kept his cattle from burning up by the use of sweet clover hay. The 36 head received 102 lbs. of whole oats per day for the first 10 days, presumably getting their roughage off stubble fields. After their first tour of the straw stacks, this bunch of cattle were housed in a shed open to the south. From October 25 to November 15, the bunch received 270 lbs. of chop daily, consisting of two-thirds barley. On November 15 the grain was increased to 450 lbs. of chop per day, and on December 15, to 570 lbs. By this time the proportions had increased to three-quarters barley. This meant a ration of nearly 16 lbs. per day per animal. Straw was supplied in unlimited quantities all through

the feeding period. Ten tons of sweet clover hay was used, a very profitable ten tons, considering that it made possible the heavy feeding of such a wide ration. Mr. Gatch thinks beginners would be unwise to attempt such heavy feeding, even with the assistance of sweet clover.

Among beginners last year there was a very marked tendency to leave cattle on the stubble till too late in the year. While cattle may be left till late in November, if the pickings they get in the field are supplemented with a grain ration, experience goes to show that fattening cattle are generally better off if they are put in restricted quarters soon after freeze-up.

A Success With Young Cattle

It does not pay to be too dogmatic about the peculiarities of young cattle, as the experience of Ulric Coulombe, Fanneystelle, Man., will show. It is the common belief that it takes more expert feeding to put young cattle into condition because of their tendency to make growth instead of to lay on fat. Mr. Coulombe's experience does not support this theory, although it must be admitted that the small number of cattle that he handled would permit a critic to ask for more evidence. Mr. Coulombe was a novice at feeding last fall when he took out a small load of steers and cows. There were four steers in the load, two light ones and two heavy. The light steers cost \$2.75; the heavy steers 50c per hundredweight more. When they came back to the stock yards in the spring, the small steers had gained 257 pounds apiece, while the large ones had increased by only 205 pounds. They all sold for the same price, \$6.50, and it was the opinion of the commission agent that the small ones held up the price of the larger ones.

There is, however, this to be remembered in making this comparison. While Mr. Coulombe was adding the remarkable spread of \$3.75 to the original weight of his small steers, he was adding the very respectable margin of \$3.25 to the much larger original weight of his large steers so that when account was balanced, in spite of a greater gain and a greater spread on the small animals, the profit was not much different.

It is interesting to note in passing that the grain ration of this feeder was equal parts of oats, barley and spelt. The last named grain has about the same feeding value as wheat.

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL



We Want Your Live and Dressed Poultry

Thanksgiving—November 11—means a heavy demand for live and dressed poultry. Ship at once to us and kindly note for your guidance:

We receive Dressed Poultry daily at the following "Crescent" plants: Winnipeg, Yorkton, Portage la Prairie, Killarney, Brandon and Dauphin.

We operate Live Poultry fattening stations at Winnipeg and Brandon, where live poultry will be received at any time.

At Yorkton, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie and Killarney, we receive live poultry only on days we have live poultry buying cars stationed there.

The usual Crescent Service prevails—Quick Service, Accurate Weighing and Grading, Cash in the Mail within Twenty-four Hours, Top Market Prices paid at all times.



WE NEED YOUR CREAM

and your shipments will be appreciated. Quick service, cash in mail within twenty-four hours. Save your premium certificates.

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Yorkton, Killarney, Portage la Prairie.

FOR WINTER TRAVEL EXCURSIONS

EASTERN CANADA

ON SALE

Daily During December and until January 5, 1925.

Return Limit 3 Months

PACIFIC COAST

ON SALE

Certain Dates in December, January, February

Return Limit April 15, 1925

OLD COUNTRY

ON SALE

Daily During December and until January 5, 1925.

To Atlantic Ports (St. Johns, Halifax, Portland)

SPECIAL TRAINS and Tourist Sleepers

TO THE SHIP'S SIDE AT W. ST. JOHN FOR DECEMBER SAILINGS

HAVE THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

PLAN YOUR TRIP

Nuga-Tone

Results in 20
Days Or Your
Money Back

When you feel broken in health and are sick and tired of taking medicines that do no good, then—take Nuga-Tone, the medicine that rouses the sluggish forces, stimulates the Bodily Functions and helps the system do its work just as Nature intended it should.

Nuga-Tone invigorates the bowels so that they move naturally, stimulates the blood-circulation, strengthens the stomach, gives good appetite and aids digestion. It overcomes bloating and gas in the stomach or bowels, sweetens the breath, removes the coating from the tongue, relieves headache, and a sallow, greasy skin, when due to Constipation or faulty Elimination. Nuga-Tone is one of the finest medicines for giving you more energy, strength, courage and ambition. Take it for a few days, then note the change—you will be more cheerful, happier and feel that life is worth living.

Nuga-Tone contains a special form of IRON for making red, healthful blood. It is iron that puts the color of health in the cheeks and gives strength and vigor to the muscles and general system. Nuga-Tone also contains a medicinal form of PHOSPHOROUS—the element that is of greatest importance to the nerves of the body. In addition, Nuga-Tone contains SIX other valuable medicines. These splendid ingredients are used the world over by many of the best doctors to help Nature build up and strengthen the body.

Nuga-Tone is a Doctor's special prescription devised by him more than 35 years ago and prescribed in his private practice with great success. Thousands of men and women are loud in their praise of Nuga-Tone, and it is so good that only one person out of every 300 has ever asked for his money back. Why? Because it has given them better health, more strength and greater happiness. Nuga-Tone possesses genuine merit and must prove its value in your case or it will not cost you a penny.

Our Money-Back Agreement! The price of Nuga-Tone is \$1.00 a bottle, postage and duty free. Each bottle contains 90 tablets—one month's treatment. You can buy 6 bottles for \$5.00. Take Nuga-Tone 20 days, and if you are not satisfied with results return the remainder of the package and your money will be refunded. Nuga-Tone is also sold by druggists on the same terms and agreement. See agreement on package.

20-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE COUPON

NATIONAL LABORATORY, Dept. Eng. 3 —1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me..... bottles of Nuga-Tone, postage and duty free. I will take Nuga-Tone 20 days, and if not entirely satisfied, return the remainder and you are to refund my money.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... Province.....



Eng. 1
178 H.
12 1/2 in.



A Dominion stubble-burner at work on the farm of Rutherford Bros., Rosser, Man.

Report on Stubble Burner

The above photo of a Dominion stubble burner at work was taken on the farm of Rutherford Bros., Rosser, Man., on October 27. The owner's report a satisfactory season with it, having, up to that date, burned 200 acres with complete success.

Upon the day this photo was taken, the burner was working in oat stubble left by a lean crop—about 30 bushels. The stubble was either too scant or too damp to allow the fire to run even though there was a mild breeze blowing. It is the writer's opinion that under the particular conditions this burn was carried out, the old method of straw rack and harrow would have been a failure. Practically all stubble and trash in the path of the burner was consumed. Green weeds were wilted and blackened to such an extent that they would succumb in a couple of days, as previous day's burnings showed.

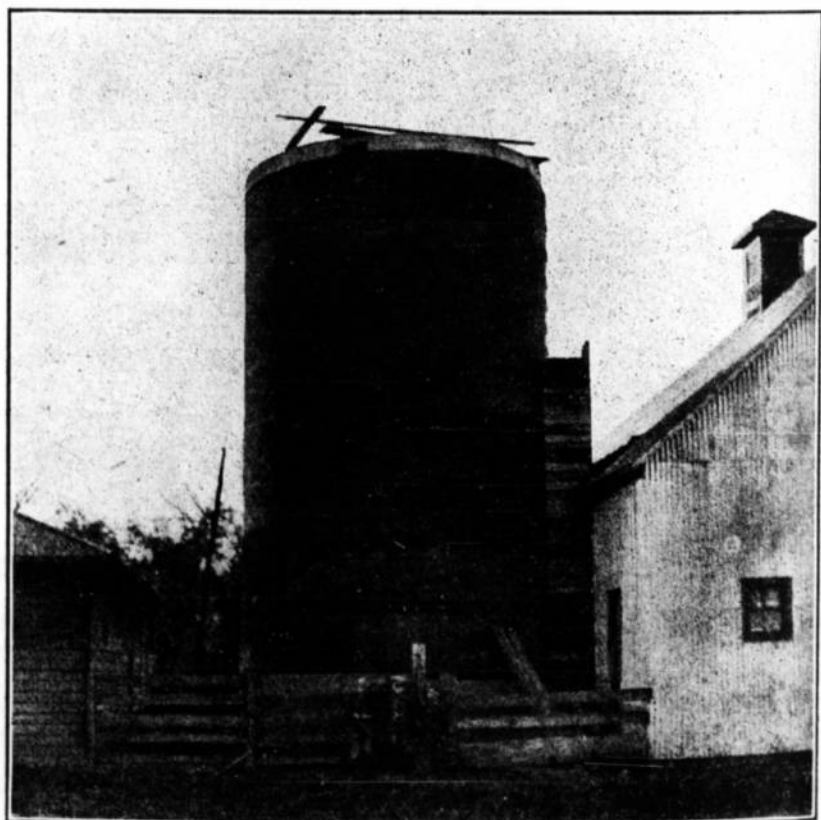
Messrs. Rutherford spoke highly of this particular machine. "Just the thing we have been waiting for years," so they declared. They believe it will be a valuable ally in controlling annual weeds. They collected some weed

seeds lying on the surface of the ground over which the burner had passed and sent them to the Dominion government Seed Branch in Winnipeg, to be tested. The report indicates that the germinability of the weed seeds was almost totally destroyed.

Four horses were used to pull the machine which burns a ten-foot swath, although it seems a smaller number of horses would do. Mr. Rutherford estimates the fuel cost to be 80 cents per acre. The machine can handle a minimum of 25 acres a day when the fire will not run—more when wind and dry stubble will carry the blaze. It carries enough fuel to go approximately two hours without refilling, a job which takes about seven minutes. The burner will not do good work on dewy mornings till about 10 o'clock, but the operator can make it up at the other end of the day if he is so disposed. No stops for breakdowns or for accidents have been experienced during the whole season.

The manufacturers report that a number of machines have been sold throughout the three prairie provinces and that the results obtained on the Rutherford farm were typical.

An Iowa Silo



The above illustration is that of an Iowa type of silo, built and owned by Mr. McFee, sr., of Carman, Man.

The principle of an Iowa silo is the same as the walls of a wooden dwelling—two wooden walls with a dead air space in between. It is obtained by using 2 x 4 studding at 18-inch centres, with half-inch lumber inside and outside. To give more strength for resisting the pressure of silage, the inside wall is two-ply of half-inch lumber.

This particular silo is 14 feet wide, and in height, 26 feet above ground and five feet below. For a structure of this dimension, 1,000 feet of half-inch lumber is required for each ply of

covering. A layer of tar paper outside aids against frost.

The owner states that an Iowa type of silo can be built for about half the cost of a stave silo, and that it is just as satisfactory in every respect. In regard to frost it is claimed to be much superior. "If I had a top on," says Mr. McFee, "I am satisfied that in mild winters there would be no freezing take place whatever." The silo has been up several years and seems to withstand wind as well as any other type of erect silo. It has another advantage over the stave silo in that it does not give the same trouble from expansion and contraction.

Send Us Your Hides

Read Carefully

TANNING

On and after November 1, 1924, we will pay incoming freight charges on all Hides to be Tanned.

SHIP
DIRECT TO BRANDON
ONE ADDRESS ONLY

We have discontinued all our agencies

This means cutting out commissions, and our customers receiving the benefit of cheaper and better service.

WE TAN

Robes, Fine Furs, Coats, Rawhide, Lace Leather and HARNESS LEATHER. Write for Price Lists and testimonials.

WE BUY

Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Wool, RAW FURS.

Highest Prices and Prompt Returns

WHEAT CITY TANNERY, LTD. BRANDON, MAN.

'Fooling' Round with Hens"

Continued from Page 14

"How do you find time to look after your hens with so much other work to do?" he was asked.

"Well, I've just got to take the time," came the reply. "The hens pay as well for the time spent on them as anything else on the farm, or better. Besides, it's not much more trouble to feed 300 than it would be to tend to just 100."

Does it pay the grain farmer to bother with hens? Ask Mr. Langtry. He raised over 900 chicks this summer and that answers the question.

A Culler's Experience

Few farmers can give a figure even approximating the returns from this flock. It is interesting to meet the exception. The writer recalls culling a flock in the Souris district last summer. It was a good flock, about 130 pure-bred Barred Rocks, whose bleached legs and bright heads gave evidence of good production. To make matters still more interesting, the farmer had not "passed the buck" to the lady of the house, disclaiming any knowledge whatever of the hens, but was on hand himself to see how operations were carried on.

The usual formalities were proceeded with. "Many old-timers in this bunch?" we asked. "No, less than half, most of them are last year's pullets," said the farmer.

"Want 'em culled pretty well or do you want to keep most of them?" For often the owner of a young flock thinks they require little or no culling in spite of the fact that there are poor layers among the young hens as well as the old ones.

"Oh, cull them properly," came the reply. "No use keeping the poorest ones."

This was a good sign. When it was all over, about 35 culls shut up and the good ones scattered over a quarter-section, it was the culler's turn to answer questions.

"Well, are they a good bunch of hens?" the farmer asked.

"Yes," we replied, "away ahead of the average."

The owner grinned. "Well, they ought to be," he volunteered "they brought in over \$400 this last year!"

Other instances could be quoted, but suffice it to say that any farmer who will give good birds the feed and care they need can, with a little experience, duplicate the success of these two men with their poultry. It is not to be recommended that anyone should plunge heavily into the poultry end of the farm business in the hope of paying off the mortgage in two or three years. Experience is an essential factor for success. It can be obtained much more cheaply with a small flock than with a large one. But, for anyone who has gained that experience, a flock of 150 or 200 hens will prove as profitable a side line as anything on the farm.

It is true that the farm flock will not "talk" in terms of \$3,000, but even if that \$3,000 wheat crop did materialize this year, will the farmer get it next year? How many got it last year?

Wheat will continue to be the staple crop of the West, but every grain farmer can well afford to lessen his dependence upon the weather for his income by carrying as a side line a well managed flock of at least 100 hens.—R.B.H.



Think I'll just wait a while and see what the bird looks like that gets that job.

EXCURSIONS

FROM STATIONS
WINNIPEG WEST in MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

TO POINTS IN

EASTERN CANADA

December 1 to January 5, 1925

FROM STATIONS
SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

TO CERTAIN POINTS IN

CENTRAL STATES

December 1 to January 5, 1925

FROM STATIONS
PORT ARTHUR AND ARMSTRONG
WEST IN ONTARIO, MANITOBA,
SASK. AND ALBERTA TO

PACIFIC COAST

Certain dates Dec., Jan., Feb.



Full information on these special fares will be gladly given by any agent Canadian National Railways, who will also be pleased to assist planning your trip and arrange all details.

ENQUIRE ABOUT SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE TO HALIFAX IN CONNECTION WITH OLD COUNTRY SALINGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Coleman Quick-Lite

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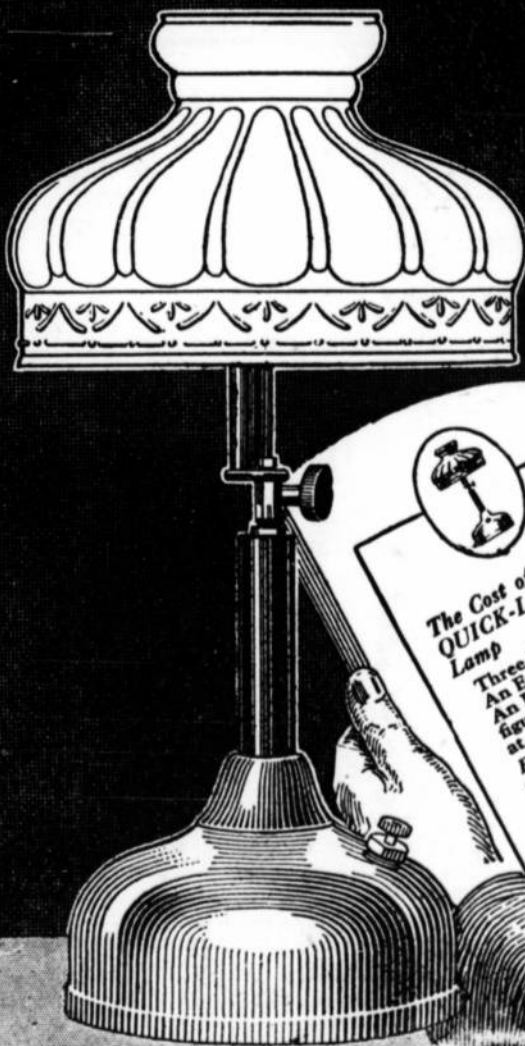
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MORE than a million happy homes now enjoy better light at lower cost, thanks to the COLEMAN QUICK-LITE Lamp. And what wonderful light it is—300 candle power of pure-white, natural brilliance—easy on the eyes—no glare, no flicker! The figures below show that, if you are using an old style oil lamp, you are really paying for all the wonderful light the QUICK-LITE gives, and you might as well have it. You will have it, too, just as soon as you get your QUICK-LITE and start using its bright, cheery radiance in your home every night.

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a year
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Generators
(Average)

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3.00
\$9.40

The Cost of Using An Oil Lamp

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An Evening
for a Year—
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at 32c a gallon—
Fuel for
a year
Wicks &
Chimneys
(Average)

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Dealer's Name

Carman

Continued from Page 11

I was whisked away from Graham's before I had a chance to look at his orchard which was yielding two and a half quarts of strawberries in mid-October, and from which he had picked a barrel and a half of Transcendent crab apples. Missed, too, his apiary established 28 years ago.

On the way to our next port of call, we passed Jas. Huston's farm, from whence came the silage that won first prize at Eaton's. Huston's silo is no expensive structure, either. Just a hole in the ground, like most of the others in the Carman district, with timbers laid along the edges and banked.

All From 35 Acres

H. A. Rogers and Son, have a farm that differs in all respects but one from those surrounding it. But that exception is the all-important feature of the countryside—the revenue comes from three or four sources. The Rogers' farm covers but 35 acres, yet father and son make it yield more wealth than the average westerner will garner off half-a-section.

First and foremost is the bee crop. The Rogers have 50 hives, from which they will extract for sale over 5,000 pounds, even though this is a poor honey year. Buckwheat has made its appearance on the Carman plains, several farmers having experimented with it this year. It surely does play hob with the quality of the honey. Mr. Rogers met the emergency this year, by moving his bees far from the source of contamination, and saving such of the brown stuff as the bees did collect from the buckwheat fields for wintering his colonies on. He believes that if the beekeepers get together and put it up to the buckwheat growers in a friendly way, the spirit of neighborliness will save the day. As a fertile source of cash the buckwheat crop hasn't been such a shining success anyway.

Next to honey, potatoes is the important crop on the Rogers' farm. Sold \$1,000 worth last year. On this farm sweet clover again earns warm commendation. Following a crop devoted to bee pasture, a potato crop

yielded 300 bushels per acre of marketable tubers.

On the day of my visit father and son were busy harvesting a turnip crop which should turn out not less than 800 bushels to the acre. Last year wholesalers from Winnipeg were greedy for them at 60¢ a bushel. If they offer over 35¢, the wholesalers get them. At less than that price the "neeps" go to the cattle, fourth channel of profit on this diminutive farm. And Mr. Rogers keeps the profitable kind. Across the fence from his turnip field, he showed us a



A seventy-acre field of sweet clover grown for seed by Angus Orr, Carman

roomy Shorthorn matron presiding at a pile of turnip tops. Round about her were four of her offspring, all roans, cast in the same mould, representing four successive years' contribution to the herd. In her 16 years of usefulness, this cow has missed only one year since she began the business of raising a family.

A Versatile Crop

Just as the land east of Carman becomes heavier, merging into the gumbo of the Red River Valley, so does it become lighter as one travels westward. Down on the heavy land where Mr. Davidson's farm is located, sweet clover has a special claim to favor, because it loosens up the soil and facilitates cultivation.

But to see forage crops at their best one should go west in the direction of

Graysville, and beyond. It is a region that has suffered from soil drifting, as high banked road allowances now grown green with brome will testify. "We couldn't live on this light land," is Alex Murray's significant statement, "if it were not for the grasses and sweet clover; at least, I wouldn't like to try it."

This farmer puts his fields through a period of sweet clover or brome, breaking up the sod to put it through a short grain rotation after which it is ready for grass again. A common prac-

tice with him is to summerfallow a grain worn field till August, sow sweet clover with oats for a nurse crop, graze it off in the late fall, by which time his sweet clover is well established. That provides a way of killing weeds and gives a use for every field every year. About one-third of his land is in pasture at all times.

If a well-kept set of farm buildings is any proof of prosperity, Alex Murray's credit rating is A1. Besides his income from cattle he possesses one of the most even and breedy looking flocks of poultry that one will meet in a day's march. Credit for that goes to Mrs. Murray and McCulloch, of the Dominion department of Agriculture, he will tell you. Seed corn, millet, and sweet clover seed are also sources of profit on this farm.

To add to this list would be only repetition. The farmers whose names have appeared in this article are not exceptions, but are following practices which are the rule in the community. Local residents will say the story is incomplete without mention of McFee's sheep—one of the best farm flocks in Manitoba—Takvam's Holsteins, Fred Garnet's cornfield and silo, and the Clydesdale stud where Frank Clark refuses to be convinced that the West can go on forever without renewing its horse stock. But the list is endless. The conclusion is the same at every farm you visit—that reliance on cash crops only is a pretty precarious business.

U.F.M. Also Strong

Neighbors who have tramped so far along the path to progress individually might be expected to have accomplished something extraordinary in the way of combined action. And these Carman fellows have. Not the wheat pool, although the bank managers assure me that three-quarters of them are poolers. Better still, Carman is the first community in all Canada to commence on a campaign of bovine tuberculosis eradication. Two years ago a little group headed by Dr. Munn convinced the district that if they were to get an absolutely clean bill of health for their cattle, all livestock and livestock products would command a premium.

In due time the community sent its emissaries to Ottawa, the necessary order-in-council was put through, regulations drafted, and veterinarians put to work in February, 1923. The area covered was three municipalities, embracing 20 townships. On the first test 16,550 cattle were under scrutiny: 918 reacted or 5.57 per cent. In October of the same year a second test was made in those herds where reactors had been previously located. Out of 5,990 cattle, 97 reacted, or 1.6 per cent. The second general test was carried out this year. There were 15,600 cattle tested of which only 87 reacted, or .55 per cent. In all cases partial compensation is made for destroyed animals.

It was anticipated that there might be an odd farmer who would object to compulsory testing and slaughter, said Dr. Mackie, who is on the spot for the Health of Animals Branch, and we organized the legal machinery to deal with such cases, but we have never had to employ it. The unanimity of support we got was almost unbelievable. There were a few malcontents, but we tried to arrange it so that they would go to Winnipeg with the reactors to see them slaughtered. One of these was the father of a family of small children. When he saw the advanced state of tuberculosis in which his pet cow was in, he came home a convinced and ardent supporter.

What benefit Carman district is to reap, apart from local health insurance, it is too early to say. One of the packers has offered to except the Carman cattle from the condemnation insurance charge of one-half per cent. made on all cattle for slaughter entering the stock yards and to pay a small premium on pigs. It is the hope of local farmers that all Carman livestock products will be eventually sold under a brand name which will advertise its superior purity. Winnipeg hotelmen have promised to find an outlet for fancy stuff originating in this tuberculosis-free area, as a claim like that would be an asset on the hotel bills-of-fare. These plans are now in the making.

My guess is that Carman affords a picture of what most of Western Canada will look like in 20 years, for practically every section of the prairies can grow the sweet clover and ensilage crops on which this degree of diversification rests.

Is Your Renewal Due?

If your renewal subscription to The Guide is now due, or expires this fall, you will receive a notice in this issue.

We are not in the habit of carrying subscriptions very long in arrears, and to avoid missing issues containing stories or articles in which you are interested, you should renew promptly. Use the renewal slip enclosed.

On Page 3 of this paper you will find an announcement of The Village Blacksmith butcher knife. This should make it worth your while to renew at once.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR IN THE OLD COUNTRY

LOW FARES

TO ATLANTIC PORTS

DECEMBER 1 TO JANUARY 5, 1925

SPECIAL TRAINS

WINNIPEG TO SHIP'S SIDE, HALIFAX

FIRST TRAIN leave Winnipeg, 10 a.m., December 4, for sailing of S.S. Regina, on December 7, to Glasgow, Belfast and Liverpool.

SECOND TRAIN leave Winnipeg, 10 a.m., December 5, for sailing of S.S. Andania, on December 8, to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London, and S.S. Saturnia, on December 8, to Glasgow.

THIRD TRAIN leave Winnipeg, 10 a.m., December 8, for sailing of S.S. Pittsburg and S.S. Orduna, on December 11, to Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

FOURTH TRAIN leave Winnipeg, 10 a.m., December 11, for sailing of S.S. Carmania, on December 14, to Queenstown and Liverpool, and S.S. Canada, December 14, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

SPECIAL SLEEPING CARS FROM VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, REGINA, CONNECTING AT WINNIPEG FOR ABOVE TRAINS

Special through Tourist and Standard Sleeping Cars will be operated from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, for the following sailings:

S.S. Athenia, November 21, from Montreal to Glasgow.
S.S. United States, December 4, Halifax to Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen.

S.S. Deric, November 22, from Montreal to Liverpool.
S.S. Stockholm, December 4, from Halifax to Gothenburg.

Any agent, Canadian National Railways, will be pleased to give you full details, and assist you in planning your trips, make reservations, etc., etc.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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Equitable Leases for Mixed Farms

Continued from Page 8

of the herd and undivided increase, an equal number of animals of the same general age, weight and quality. Any stock sold is divided equally. Both the appreciation of the young stock and the depreciation of the parent stock are shared in this case.

The increase of livestock in any of the above plans should never be divided till the end of the lease. If the lease runs for several years, unless cattle are being constantly sold, the operator soon owns a large portion of the producing herd. When he leaves the farm he takes his increase to his next farm.

It is usually easier to handle pure-bred cattle under plan No. 4. In this case all that needs to be divided is the increase. The owner is then able to keep his original herd intact, and at the same time build up by adding one-half the increase each year.

It must be stated, however, that no arrangement seems to work better than the half-and-half stock-share lease. Landlords do not always like to furnish cattle to tenants. They argue that the stock are not well cared for and that poor management causes the herd to run down. Arrangements for replacing the herd out of the increase do not work very well and troubles frequently arise from this source between landlord and tenant.

The usual share rental arrangements on western grain farms are:

One-Third—Two-thirds (Method A)

Tenant furnishes all man labor, including board, one-third twine and cash threshing expenses, and either machinery or work horses. Landlord furnishes land, machinery or work horses, feed, seed two-thirds twine and cash threshing expenses. Share: Tenant one-third; owner two-thirds.

One-third—Two-thirds (Method B)

Tenant furnishes man labor including board, half feed and seed. Owner furnishes land, machinery, work horses, half feed and seed, all cash twine and threshing expenses. Share: Tenant one-third; owner two-thirds.

The Stock-Share Farm Lease

Continued from Page 8

SECTION III.

1. It is also agreed that in case the operator neglects or fails to perform any of the conditions and terms of this contract on his part to be done and performed, then the owner is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon said premises and take full and absolute possession of the same, and he may do and perform all things agreed to be done by the operator, remaining undone, and may retain or sell sufficient of the crops raised on said premises that would otherwise belong to the operator if he had performed the conditions hereof, to pay and satisfy all costs and expenses of every kind incurred in performing said contract, with interest at.....per cent. per annum, and the residue remaining, if any, of said crops, shall belong to the operator, after all conditions are fulfilled.

2. The operator agrees not to sublet any part of this land without first obtaining the written consent of the owner, and the owner reserves the right of free entry upon the premises for the purpose of making improvements thereon.

3. The tenant shall set aside and pay to the landlord as rent for the above described real estate, and as payment for the use of his share of the jointly-owned property, an amount equal to.....per cent. of the gross income from the farm. The gross income shall be understood to consist of the proceeds from the sale of all grain, livestock and other products marketed plus the increase in inventory value of the jointly-owned property accruing during the farm year.

4. The gross income as defined above is not liable for any debts or expenses, but each party hereto is liable on his own account and in his own name for whatever materials and services he must furnish as hereinbefore provided, including their respective shares of those purchases and expenses described in Sections I and II.

5. In all matters involving the sale of jointly-owned property, and incurring of expenses as described in Paragraph 9 of Section I, neither party is authorized by this agreement to act without the consent of the other. Neither party shall purchase anything, nor make any contract, except in his own name and on his own account.

SECTION IV.—At the termination of the lease the jointly-owned property shall be divided as follows:

1. The tenant shall divide each class of livestock, as cows, steers, calves, hogs, poultry, etc., into two groups and the landlord shall take his choice of the two groups of each. In case the two groups cannot be made of nearly equal value the differences in value shall be agreed upon before the choice is made.

2. All hay, grain, fodder, and other feeds and all supplies jointly-owned shall be divided by measure and the tenant shall leave one-half on the farm.

3. Tenant shall leave all straw on the farm without compensation.

4. If the parties mutually agree the above described plan of division shall be set aside and the tenant shall set a value on the entire amount of jointly-owned property on the basis of which he will either sell his undivided one-half interest or buy that of the landlord, at the option of the latter.

5. By mutual agreement one or the other of these methods may be applied in the division of any portion of the jointly-owned property.

6. In case the owner and operator fail to agree in regard to any clause of the lease, or in regard to the manner of making a division of property jointly-owned, then the matter in controversy shall be referred to a board of three men, one selected by the operator, one by the owner, and a third by the two so chosen. Both parties agree to abide by and accept any decision rendered by the three chosen arbiters.

7. It is further agreed that if the operator remains in possession of said premises after the expiration of the term for which they are hereby leased, such possession shall not be construed to be a renewal of this lease, but to be a lease which may be terminated upon ten days' notice given by the landlord in writing, either delivered to the operator or sent to.....in a sealed envelope, duly stamped and directed to.....which is hereby declared by.....to be.....post-office address.

8. And the owner agrees that the operator on performing the covenants of this lease shall peacefully and quietly have, hold, and enjoy the said leased premises for the terms aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof both parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year hereinbefore written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of.....

(Witnesses)

One-half—One-half

Tenant furnishes all man labor including board, machinery, horses, feed, and one-half twine and cash threshing expenses. Owner furnishes land, seed, one-half twine and cash threshing expenses. Share: Tenant half; owner half.

Two-thirds—One-third

Tenant furnishes man labor including board, feed, seed, twine and cash threshing expenses. Owner furnishes land, machinery, and horses. Share: Tenant two-thirds; owner one-third.

Coarse Grain Seed Scarce

The following is from J. E. Blake-man, of the Dominion Seed Branch, 804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg:

We believe that on account of drought in large areas of Western Canada, followed by frost in many districts, also wet weather, good seed oats and barley will be scarce. As threshing progresses we have noted more serious frost damage than was at first anticipated. For this reason farmers are advised to make a germination test on all grain held for seed. The Seed Branch are able to test five samples for each farmer free of charge up to February 1, but would prefer to do most of this work early in the season. Those requiring seed should secure supply as soon as possible. All farmers with a surplus of oats and barley suitable for seed should offer them at a premium over Fort William prices before they consider shipping as commercial grain, and their own neighborhood and surrounding districts should be given the first opportunity to buy.

The Canada Seed Act requires that seed offered for sale must be graded. To secure grade, send a representative sample (one pound for grain or two ounces for grass seed) to the nearest Dominion Seed Branch office, Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. The certificate provided will facilitate sales and is accepted by the railroad agents as evidence that your shipments are eligible for the seed grain rate.

Painful, swollen ankles



Sloan's gets right at the trouble

You'll get quick, sure relief for swollen, painful ankles with Sloan's. It requires no tiresome rubbing; the medicine itself does the work.

In it are certain ingredients that are so stimulating to the circulation that the moment it

is applied, freshly purified blood starts tingling through the aching place. And this enriched blood supply drives out swelling and pain and restores normal conditions in no time. Get this relief today. All druggists—35 cents.

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The managers of all our branches are in a position to obtain reliable information for those of our customers who contemplate making an investment. The purchase or sale of Government, Municipal and higher grade Industrial Bonds can be arranged through any branch of this bank.

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Mixed Farming Pays —and Pays Well

EAST or West, it has been proved that mixed farming is the most profitable and self-sustaining type of agriculture.

Risks of a bad season are distributed and minimized in both production and marketing. Crop rotation and fertility are simplified. Overhead charges are more evenly divided and all waste can be utilized.

Mixed farming will give the farmer the best return for his investment.

The Royal Bank of Canada

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

The Best Cough Syrup is Home-made

Here's An Easy Way to Save \$2.00
and Yet Have the Best Cough Remedy
You Ever Tried.

You've probably heard of this well-known plan of making cough syrup at home. But have you ever used it? When you do, you will understand why thousands of families, the world over, feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will quickly earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly-concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Countrywoman

Large versus Small Kitchens

A FREQUENT contributor to The Guide, who signs herself Mrs. W. L. D., has written us regarding farm kitchens. We quote her letter:

"An interesting article, written by a western writer, appeared in a weekly paper recently, regarding small kitchens. My neighbors and I have had several interesting discussions concerning the same, and although a few agreed with the writer the majority favored the large living-room kitchen for the average farm. Personally I have come to the conclusion that this type of kitchen is the most efficient, economical and comfortable.

"In regard to efficiency! Does a small well-planned kitchen save steps? Possibly so in the kitchen itself, but when meals are served in another room there are extra steps to and fro. Even if a tea wagon is used there are frequent trips from one room to the other. If a separate dining-room means greater efficiency, why do the farm women, who have them, not use them oftener? In seven cases out of ten the dining-room is only used when there is company, and the rest of the time the family squeeze themselves into the small kitchen at meal-time in order to save the energy of the busy farm woman who has no help.

"From the standpoint of economy, the large living-room-kitchen has many points in its favor. It takes less furniture for one large room than for two small ones. It also saves when it comes to the matter of interior decorating. There is practically no extra expense of keeping the kitchen warm as the range is always going except in hot weather when the oil-stove is used. An old-standing argument against the large kitchen is that it is too hot in the summer, but if one uses an oil stove it need not be hot.

"Comfort for the family is one of the strongest reasons for the large living-room-kitchen. The family like to be where mother is. When dad has a few minutes to spare to look at the newspaper he does not want to sit alone in the chilly parlor. When the kiddies play indoors they want to be with the rest of the family. In the home of average means, where the mother must do all the housework, she seldom can leave the kitchen for many minutes. If there is a couch and comfortable rocking chair in the kitchen she can often get a few minutes rest. Even the hired man feels more at home in the large kitchen. He can be there without being in the way. The casual visitor cannot fail to feel the atmosphere of hominess that is suggested by a large attractive, restful and cozy kitchen.

"The large living-room-kitchen does not mean having things scattered about in inconvenient places. In fact it requires more compactness and careful planning than does a small kitchen.

"The first thing to consider is the shape of the room—it should be almost twice as long as it is wide (12 x 20 feet is a good size). Having windows and doors spaced just right helps a lot in placing furniture. Arrange to have one end of the room, the kitchen part. If the door into the sitting-room is about half way along the wall so much the better as it helps to form a natural division and leaves the other end for the dining-room. Arrange the dining-room end as cosily as possible with couch, rocking chair, gramophone, book and magazine stand, with dining table in the centre. Have the walls light colored, grouped windows hung with gay cretonnes. The 'one-woman' kitchen will give many hours of rest and enjoyment not only to the busy housewife, but to all the members of the family."

Workshop or Social Centre?

We can rather imagine that Mrs. W. L. D.'s letter will "start something" among farm women. We can in our mind's eye see a few of them taking a pen in hand to defend or condemn the

particular type of kitchen they happen to own. Perhaps it is because we have somewhat of a liking for debate that we just naturally find ourselves in the position of digging up some argument against the large kitchen advocated in the above letter.

We grant at the beginning that a large kitchen is a "homey" place. Most of us take real pleasure in sitting near the kitchen stove, especially if the weather is chilly, or in the evening, feeling and hearing the fire burning. We have inherited that down through many generations. Our early ancestors discovered fire and they found that its charmed circle kept back beasts of prey, who regarded it with terror. Even today the man or woman is very rare, who does not take a real delight in sitting in front of an open fire and watching the flames play. To most people it spells home, safety and at least some measures of comfort. People going from country homes to city houses where gas or electricity is used frequently remark that they miss the kitchen range and its wood fire. We have also inherited the liking of watching the preparation of food. That partly explains why we like to hear the kettle "singing" even when meal-time is not near.

We have progressed far from the status of our early ancestors. Our houses are more pretentious. They contain a larger number of rooms and each room serves some particular purpose. The kitchen is the woman's workshop. On the farm it is used for many different kinds of work, churning, washing, baking, ironing, and even on occasions is used as the room for cutting up meat freshly butchered or a harness-mending room.

The question arises then, should the room that is used for all these operations and in which must be kept the food and the working equipment be also used as the social centre of the family? It might be very pleasant and comfortable for the rest of the family but what about the woman who works in it from 10 to 16 hours. The day of the stiff formal "parlor" kept only for use on Sundays or when visitors arrive is surely past! If the good man of the house and the older boys are banished from the kitchen while mother is busy there they will be more liable to see that fuel and proper stoves are provided to make the rest of the house comfortable. So many families like to gather in the kitchen because it is the only room in the house that is kept properly warmed. If the mother has to keep the kitchen as a sitting-room she has far more work to do in keeping food under cover, keeping things tidy and presentable. It is not very restful for her to sit down to a meal in one end of a room and see at the other a half-finished washing or the morning's churning waiting to be mixed. She owes it to herself to get away from the sight of her work while she is eating her meals.

After all the preparation of meals is only a part of the woman's work, and it would not take her long to carry the food and dishes into another room. If the kitchen is clear of people she can work more quickly, and is not so likely to have her attention distracted. It would be quite cozy, if there were only two in the family, to have the good

Words

By Florence J. Hadley

Oh, a word is a wonderful, wonderful thing!
More swiftly it flies than a bird a-wing,
And oftentimes it will come to rest
In the heart of one that we love the best.

We may speak a word that will carry cheer
To some troubled heart; it may bring a tear
To eyes that too often overflow,
For words may be two-edged swords, you know.

Oh, a word is a beautiful, terrible thing!
It may heal a hurt or implant a sting;
But the words that will bring no grief nor dread
Are the bitter ones that are left unsaid!

—The Christian Guardian

man of the house read aloud from the newspaper, while the woman moved about getting ready a setting of bread. But when it comes to a matter of having a good sized group of people about, including the hired man and small children, we can't help but wonder how the mother's nerves stand the strain.

There is a strong inherited sentimental attachment to the large kitchen. So many of us have been used to that type of room, and we are so innately conservative that we resist change even when our better judgment tells us that it would be good. So often we dislike a thing simply because it is "different" from that to which we have become accustomed.

Houses are built to be lived in. It is foolish to keep certain rooms set apart and seldom used. It strikes us as being rather unfair for the family to use the woman's workshop as a social centre. We shall have to appeal to those women who possess small kitchens to tell us from their experience what help they have been.

Source of Cream of Tartar

Grapes and cream of tartar are seldom bracketed together in the minds of the public, but in reality they are closely associated with each other. During the process of making wine from grapes a certain substance is deposited on the inside of the wooden vats in which the expressed juice is placed for curing. When the process is complete and the liquid is removed, the argols or reddish crust are removed and purified. The final product is the white powder commonly called cream of tartar. The quality varies with the grapes used and the extent to which the argols are purified.

Cream of tartar is often used by itself in cooking, but is more widely employed in baking powders. The best tartrate powders consist of two parts by weight of cream of tartar and one part of baking soda, combined with about 20 per cent. of starch filler. The tartar and soda, in the presence of liquid, produce a gas capable of raising batters and doughs, while the filler is necessary for preventing this action from taking place in the can when the atmosphere is moist. Cream of tartar and soda can be combined at home, but the result is seldom as satisfactory as when the commercial product is used. The manufacture of baking powders has been reduced to a science, with the result that the ingredients are weighed and measured very accurately. It is hardly worth a homemaker's time to mix her own when well-known brands are so reliable.

Cooking becomes much more interesting when something is known of the origin of ingredients. Transportation brings to every home, products from various parts of the world, so that even in the baking powder can there is an ingredient from Spain, Portugal, Italy or France, the great wine-producing countries.

Savings Accounts for Children

My husband and I decided that all the coppers we got in change should be put by for our two children, and equally divided between them. We decided it was better not to aim too high but to make a small beginning and to carry our plans through. Recently, I enquired at the post office about a savings account there, but found that I should have to write to Ottawa for what I wanted. I telephoned the local bank manager and found that either a savings account or a trust account (the latter where children are under school age) could be opened for them with an initial deposit of one dollar, with interest at 3 per cent. So I opened an account. As the children get older I hope to be able to help them increase the account they have to their credit in the bank.

As a child, I learned early to save money. I was given so much for every 40 eggs I found and brought to the house. Later on I was paid for catching mice. I think it is much better for

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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The O'Cedar Polish Mop dusts, cleans and polishes floors at one operation. The long, full cotton yarn cleans thoroughly. The steel centre keeps mop in shape. Heavy padding prevents scratching—there is no other mop like it.

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It's true that what you assimilate today becomes strength for to-morrow's task.

Scott's Emulsion

is an easily absorbed tonic-nutrient that seldom fails to build strength and resistance in those who utilize it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

24-32

ITCHY ECZEMA ON ARMS

In Pimples. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with eczema which broke out in pimples and spread rapidly. It affected my arms from the elbows to the tips of my fingers. I could not put my hands in water, they itched and burned so, and I could not do my regular work. I could not sleep on account of the irritation.

"The doctor advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two weeks I was completely healed, after using one and a half cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sylvia B. May, Marshfield, Vt., June 6, 1923.

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children to earn the money in some way. It is easy to set little tasks for them. If they earn the money they realize its value better. Having an account of their own encourages them to save and gives them a certain sense of independence.—Cecilia Hill.

[Ed. Note—The starting of a savings account in a bank for children is becoming quite common. Some banks provide little savings-banks which can only be opened by a key which is kept in their own offices. This is much better than the old-fashioned way of having a little bank that could be opened all too easily. Life insurance, for small children, is another popular way of saving for the future of the child.]

A Gilt-edged Side-line

Continued from Page 7

"Last year we had Ox Heart carrots seven inches in diameter. Got 23 wagon box loads off an acre and a half. No other work we do around here pays us as well as the tending of that carrot field."

Lastly, about this early lamb proposition, there is some advantage in selecting a breed that matures early. Suffolks and Hampshires have an enviable reputation in this respect, but the records kept of weights in the past summer show that the differences between the breeds in this respect is not so great as is sometimes supposed. Whereas the Suffolks attained a weight of 108 pounds in 100 days, the Shropshires and Southdowns got up to 91 pounds in the same time. Eighty-five pounds is prime weight, which means that well-fed lambs can go to market at 70 to 80 days old.

Summer feeding is a simple matter with this flock, far simpler the owner asserts than with a herd of cattle. Rape is the pasture par excellence according to experience. Fifty sheep couldn't keep down seven acres of it last year. It pays to sow it in 30-inch rows, then the dry seasons do not ruin the crop, and at all times less is wasted by tramping.

But better than keeping the sheep on rape all summer, Mr. Darnbrough has several pastures and alternates them, changing every two weeks. Oats, alfalfa, sweet clover and brome all have a place in such a succession. This stockman has a warm recommendation for sweet clover: puts it not very far behind alfalfa.

A Goitre Experience

Sheep men have been much exercised over losses from goitre in past years. Lack of iodine seems to explain it. Vary the ration, so veterinarians say, and the trouble will be overcome, except in localities where iodine salts are lacking in the soil, in which case medicaments will have to be resorted to.

Mr. Darnbrough has had a peculiar experience in this respect. He has always fed a varied ration. Pea straw, alfalfa, and sweet clover—crops with a high mineral content have always figured largely in it. Till 1924, he never took any preventive steps and never did the shadow over goitre descend on his flock.

In 1924, it hit him with a vengeance. Shearlings which showed never a trace of it last year were affected as well as young lambs. He was able to reduce these cases in five days by injecting iodine solutions right into the thyroid gland. From now on he is feeding potassium iodide to his pregnant ewes—one tablespoon to each 100 pounds of loose salt, which lasts the flock about three weeks. Will some observer offer an explanation as to the sudden appearance of this malady when there was no apparent change in the food or environment of the flock?

"After all," I said to Mr. Darnbrough, "there are thousands of farmers who believe that a flock of sheep will return a handsome profit over feed costs, but when you urge them to make a start they will give you the very practical answer that it can't be successfully done without a very big initial outlay for fences. What is your answer to them?"

"Get the sheep first. They will get the fences afterward."

Old Dutch

Cleans DAIRY UTENSILS HYGENICALLY.

Contains no lye acids or hard scratchy materials.

Goes further—gives better results.

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500 Self-Filling Fountain Pens

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To Care for Teeth

The Provincial Board of Health of Manitoba have issued a leaflet on the care of teeth, which is very interesting and helpful. It suggests that the following are good rules to remember:

1. Brush the teeth and gums at least twice a day—before and after breakfast and before going to bed.

Use a good dental cream or powder. Camphorated chalk is cheap and effective to use as a tooth powder. The teeth must be clean and free from food

4. Never allow anyone to use your brush. Disease germs may be easily carried from one mouth to another, readily causing sickness.

5. Candies, sugar, crackers, cake, pastry, bread, will all decay the teeth if allowed to remain on their surfaces.

Some Things You Cannot Do

See if you can do any of the following things, and then get your friends to try them:

Stand still for five minutes without

Doo Dad Story Contest Winners

More than 400 boys and girls submitted letters in the Doo Dad prize story contest announced in The Guide of October 1. The following are the winners:

1st Prize—(three Doo Dad books) Naida V. Boughner, Wolseley, Sask.
2nd Prize—(two Doo Dad books) Clara Ryckebosch, Langenburg, Sask.
Next 10—(Prize—1 Doo Dad book each) Bessie Davies, Elva, Man.; Harry Needham, Oxbow, Sask.; Marion Biggs, Elnora, Alberta; Elsie Mueller, Lemberg, Sask.; Alfred Gunderson, Weldon, Sask.; Marjorie Wheatley, Kawende, Man.; Donald Grant, Pense, Sask.; William James Campbell, Wolseley, Sask.; Muriel Cossar, Lestock, Sask.; Margaret McKinnon, Cupar, Sask.

before going to bed, as most of the decay takes place while sleeping.

2. Brush two minutes each time—two minutes by the clock.

It takes two minutes of brushing to properly stimulate the gums and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Be sure and brush the gums.

3. Do not use pressure with the brush. A fast, light stroke is the best.

A brush should never be worn out by having its bristles flattened and spread out.

moving, while blindfolded.

Get out of a chair without bending your body forward, or putting your feet under it—that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair and not on the edge of it.

Break a match if it is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand and passed under the first and third finger of that hand. Despite it seeming easy at first thought, you will find after trying that you simply cannot do it.—Selected.

Wrist Watch Free



This lovely Gold-finished Extension Bracelet Wrist Watch is given FREE for selling only eight dollars' worth of Christmas and New Year Cards and Folders. Send no money. WE TRUST YOU.

Best Premium Co., Dept. F20, Toronto

Western Honey Prospects

C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, Ottawa, passed through Winnipeg, on August 16. He reports splendid crops of honey are being secured in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan. While in the province he attended a meeting of the superintendents of experimental farms, at Morden, where beekeeping was featured at one of the sessions.

In the Fraser Valley and in southern Alberta particularly, he said, beekeeping conditions were good this year. If there were only more bees there a big crop of honey could be harvested. He visited in southern Alberta an apiarist who had come up to Lethbridge early this year from California, bringing 300 packages. He was expecting to harvest from 30,000 to 55,000 pounds of honey from the hives he had built up from these packages alone, and he was well satisfied, said Mr. Gooderham.

NICKY AND TINY PRACTICE CIRCUS STUNTS

When old Mr. Gumboil posted up his billboards announcing his great circus, he little dreamed what a far-reaching effect they would have. Nicky Nutt and his trick elephant, Tiny, were the main victims. Nicky and Tiny were strolling down a shady old road—Tiny about three-quarters asleep as usual—when the young Doo Dad espied the sign, which was illustrated with a colorful picture of an elephant and his trainer. "Wake up!" exclaimed Nicky, giving his cherished pet a vigorous prod. "Wake up! Here's a chance to get rich. If you could do tricks like that, we'd make a lot of money." So Tiny was aroused sufficiently to execute a few steps over Nicky's reclining form, and soon both felt they were entirely capable of advertising themselves as "The World's Greatest Circus." Well, of course, "pride goeth before a fall and a naughty spirit before destruction," and just around the next bend in the road, so to speak, a great adventure was waiting. The first indication of it came in the form of Officer Flannelfeet and his merry laughter. "Ha, ha," roared the bass voice of the cop, just as the boy and the elephant were completing a rehearsal. "You'll never be a circus. The elephant's too sleepy!" "Is that so? Is that so?" repeated Nicky, while trying to think of a better reply. "We'll show you," Tiny, who had taken advantage of the occasion to go to sleep on his feet, was again aroused, and told to step over Nicky while the latter reclined on the ground. "Atta boy! Atta boy!" Nicky cried encouragingly, as the elephant hoisted himself over, one foot at a time. "That's fine. Now you can rest." That one word "rest" was all Tiny needed. He had just lifted his hind feet over, when he got the permission to rest, and in his slumbrous state, it meant "Now!" Down he sat—down and backward—sound asleep in a second. And what a wail arose! His great bulk settled on his Doo Dad master. Nicky could not wiggle, but, oh, he could yell! And if you think he didn't give a fine imitation of a callopie, you are very, very wrong. "Help! Help!" he shrieked. "Ha, ha," roared Flannelfeet. Tiny was at last aroused and removed, and his master extricated.



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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

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HORSES AND PONIES

SELLING—WORK HORSES. WOULD TRADE for beef cattle or late model car. Box 217, Thompson, Sask. 44-2

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STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 38-6

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DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME beautiful. Ideal for beef and milk. Let me ship a young heifer or bull crated by express. Get into the best. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONAS AND Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.25. Mrs. John Nord, Halbrite, Sask. 45-4

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-OLD hens, Palmer's silver medal winter layers, 25 hens and one unrelated \$7.00 rooster for \$25. J. E. Gamay, Box 27, Newdale, Man. 45-4

25 YEARLING S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, heavy layers, \$1.00 each. Fox terrier females, nearly full grown, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 43-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN YEARLING hens, Nils Linden strain, heavy layers, \$1.00 each. Alf. Chapman, Empress, Alta. 43-3

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—EARLY HATCHED, Baron and Martin strains, cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3.00. P. J. Hoffmann, Annabell, Sask. 41-5

Plymouth Rocks

THE STRAIN COUNTS—SELLING BARRED Rock cockerels, fifth generation, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. Otto, Roselie, Man. 44-5

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, best English strains, bred-to-lay, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. John Pritt, Arcola, Sask. 45-2

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON YEARLING hens, from good winter-laying stock, \$1.00. Ethel Williams, Elkhorn, Man. 45-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from large, healthy, 40-pound stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; May hatched. S. Skogstad, Bengough, Sask. 44-4

LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE AND ganders, 51-egg strain, \$3.00; large Black Langshan cockerels, \$2.50. Isabel Whitfield, Somerset, Manitoba. 44-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, TWO YEARS, geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; Bronze gobblers, weight 23 pounds. Allan Goodfellow, Perdue, Sask. 45-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50; Barred Rock cockerels, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00. E. Underwood, Saltecoats, Sask. 45-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM prize-winning birds, young hens, \$3.50; toms, \$5.00. Mrs. Thos. Awdie, Heward, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, \$5.00 each. John Gerrath, Blucher, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, prize-winning stock, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Chas. Hair, Dugald, Man. 44-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$2.50; gobblers, \$3.50; Rouen ducks or drakes, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Carl Nelson, Rex, Sask. 45-2

PURE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, SEVEN pounds, \$1.25. O. Nienkerk, Whitewood, Sask. 45-2

LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50. George Newsome, Condie, Sask. 42-4

Poultry Supplies

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS. PUT a dose of Pratt's Poultry Regulator in the mash every day. Costs one cent a month per hen. 45-3

The Poultry Advertising Season Has Started!

Cockerels, Pullets, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea

Each successive Guide issue within the last few weeks, has seen an increasing number of Poultry offerings. The Guide is simply duplicating its performance of previous years. Hundreds of farmers who are in the habit of raising poultry, never fail to send The Guide their ad. They know when to expect results and the speed with which The Guide brings in the orders. Read what one experienced poultry advertiser and Guide booster says:

"I have placed ads. in your paper and have never failed to get good results. Last year I sold all of my S.D. Black Minorcas, and everyone was satisfied. I also put in an exchange ad., and had all the enquiries I needed. I have tried other papers but never got any enquiries—the money was thrown away. I am enclosing another ad for S.D. Black Minorcas, and feel assured I will get results. The Guide is the farmers' paper."—R. S. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask.

We did it for him—We can do it for you

November is also a good month in which to advertise Cordwood, Dogs, Fish, Foxes, Honey, Cattle and Freshening Cows, Work Horses, Shetland Ponies, Sheep, Swine, including Bred Sows. Whatever it is you have, try The Guide, yourself, and see what a wonderful result-getter it is. And the sooner you send us your ad.—the quicker you'll be sold out.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year, balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-6

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, — FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG, have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 32-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE, HIGHLY improved 960-acre farm, 30 miles from Winnipeg, fully equipped if desired. Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 44-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 45-2

GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, BEST DISTRICTS in Manitoba. Enquire Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg. 45-2

SELLING—SHEEP RANCH, 241 ACRES, 30+ acres cleared, running creek, flat sea front half mile. Robert Sallan, Grassy Slopes, Hornby Island, B.C.

Farm Lands Wanted

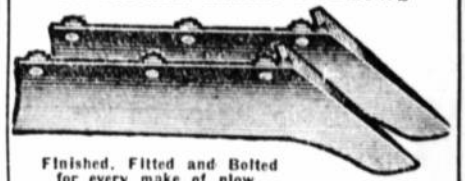
WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 42-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch	13-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
\$2.75	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.40	\$3.65

Send for our New Fall and Winter Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

MAGNETO REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES

Our experience and equipment ensures satisfaction. Service station for Bosch, K.-W., Berling, Webster, Teagle, Dixie and all popular makes. Automotive Electrical Repairs. We use genuine parts. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. H. BROWN, Magneto Service
1110 ROSSETT AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Paris for E. M. F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

DOESN'T IT SEEM FOOLISH TO TAKE OFF the wheels when you grease a wagon? The H and H greaser is fully guaranteed and does it better in an instant with one-tenth of the grease. Either loaded tanks, racks or empty wagons. At the local hardware, \$5.00 per wagon set, or postpaid from H and H. Box 80, Gull Lake, Sask. 41-5

PANYARD PISTON RINGS, GUARANTEED to stop compression leaks and oil-pumping. Saves re-boring and new pistons. Write Panyard Piston Ring Co. of Winnipeg, 626 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg. 45-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

FOR SALE—ONE THREE H.P. FAIRBANKS-Morse gasoline engine, in first-class condition, \$50 cash. Western Butchers' Supply Company, Box 211, Regina, Sask. 41-4

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO-tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

MAGNETO REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 35-13

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 35-13

[Continued on next page]

MISCELLANEOUS

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-out rings. General repairs. Roman Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

COAL

"HEADLIGHT" COAL

STEAM OR DOMESTIC USE

A Coal for Every Purse and Purpose
Positively No Bone or Shale

WRITE US FOR PRICE AND TERMS

TOFIELD COAL CO. LTD.
TOFIELD, ALTA.

SOURIS LIGNITE AND WESTERN ALBERTA coals. For prices write McLeod & Werry, Car-lot Coal Dealers, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 33-13

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 PORTAGE, WINNIPEG, specialist ladies' gentlemen's wearing apparel, cleaned, dyed or altered. 42-5

FLOUR MILLS

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FLOUR—SECTION 11 of Wheat Pool agreement allows grower to retain wheat for milling for domestic needs. Farmers may club and ship car load to our mills and receive special milling-in-transit rate. Terms of gristing: 35 pounds of our best patent flour, eight pounds of bran, 12 pounds of shorts, per bushel of wheat. Grinding: 20c. per bushel. No low grades milled. Money-back guarantee with each sack of flour. Write for further particulars. Harris Flour Mills, Harris, Sask. 44-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL XMAS CARDS

Superior quality, manufacturers' samples; assortment of 10 complete with envelopes, postpaid for \$1.00. Quantity limited, so order quick. WILSON ENGRAVING CO. LTD., 290 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

VARIKOSE ULCERS, EXZEMA, RUNNING sores, etc., cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate) 610 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Mrs. G. Velch, Bruno, Sask. writes: "Thanks for your wonderful treatment. The pains stopped as soon as I started to use it and the sore began to heal. I am well now." Easy self-treatment, also by mail.

BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD. Improver makes finer, sweeter and more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. for package sufficient for 100 loaves to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 45-13

NEW HORSE BLANKETS LINED, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Station heaters (three sizes). Camp equipment. A stump puller, one-man power, new. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville Street, Winnipeg. 37-9

CHEAP FOR CASH, THREE-CYLINDER, AUTO-knitter and ten pounds wool. Will make over work contract to buyer. Mrs. J. T. Fowles, Alsask, Sask. 44-2

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS



SHOOT one of the world's greatest Guns, S. Ithaca, Parker, L. C. Smith. Latter also in long-range. Wild Fowl grades. Catalogue and direct jobbers' prices to consumers upon request. G. B. SMITH - AYTON, ONT.

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH, 56 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 44-5

HAY AND FEED

FEED FOR SALE—HAY, OATS STRAW, SPELT straw and spelt. Elmer Kerney, Milestone, Sask. 44-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES. Sheepskins, wool. Prices and tags on request. Twenty-five cents per pound paid for horsehair delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th St. East.

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 45-5

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 19c; Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 42-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, Manitoba, 14; Saskatchewan, 14 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 15. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 42-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$9.00; Clover and Buckwheat, mixed, \$6.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. Get my quantity discount and money-back guarantee. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 41-8

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, FROM THE old reliable apiary. Fives and tens, in 60-pound crates, Manitoba, \$10.20; Sask., \$10.80; Alberta, \$11.20, prepaid. Comb Honey, in seven-pound tins, Manitoba, \$2.00; Sask., \$2.15; Alberta, \$2.25, prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 45-6

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, \$7.80 cash crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge; good quality Buckwheat, \$6.40 crate 60 pounds. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 45-4

SAVE FREIGHT BY BUYING FROM LOCAL producer, 60 pounds of pure honey of good quality, in five-pound pails, \$9.50. Clover Belt Apiary, Box 129, Selkirk, Man.

KROUSE, RELIABLE HONEYS—Clover, 15c.; Amber, 13c.; Buckwheat and Clover, mixed, 11 cents in lots of 60-pounds or more. F. W. Krouse & Sons, Guelph, Ont. 41-6

MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING—PURE HONEY, \$9.50 FOR SIX ten-pound pails. Maison St. Joseph, Otterbourne, Man. 41-6

HONEY—AMBER, TEN CENTS.; BUCKWHEAT, nine cents; Clover, 15c., five and ten-pound pails. Chas. Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 41-6

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, CLOVER HONEY, \$8.40; clover and buckwheat, mixed, \$6.50. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 42-5

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 45-13

FITTER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

LUMBER—SHINGLES—MILLWORK—CAR-lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

MONUMENTS

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Ask about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

PHONOGRAPH REPAIRS. ALL MAKES, Quick service. Collard and Collard Ltd., Saskatoon. 45-6

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross Edmonton.

PATENTS

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

FILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alberta.

REMNAITS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNAITS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE IN Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radiola receiving sets. We represent and carry in stock products of best manufacturers of radio equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta. 37-13

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND parts. Write The Electric Shop, 187 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 41-13

COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES. Cummings Brass Works, 310 Good Street (close to Portage Ave.), Winnipeg. 37-13

DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOLAS—SEND FOR price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN TELEGRAPHY—WELL TRAINED telegraphers earn big money. We train you thoroughly and assist to positions. Personal instruction, also home study course if desired. Enquire free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept G, 282 Main Street, Winnipeg.

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

SEEDS

Oats

OATS FOR SALE. WALTER GREER, LASH-burn, Sask. 44-10

Grass Seed

WE ARE BUYERS OF WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover, large or small lots. Send sample and advise quantity. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Regina and Winnipeg. 45-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE FULLER BRUSH CO.

can use special sales help at once for all over Western Canada, at good pay, for Xmas, rush; permanent later if desirable. Country men with car or rig now paid over \$7.00 per day. You are paid while learning. If you are honest and can produce references, get busy at once at a real job and make good. A territory may be had near your own home, if desired. For appointment write or call at a FULLER BRUSH COMPANY Office nearest you—at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton or Vancouver.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONLEY MILLS Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats. Only the best of imported woollens used; satisfaction guaranteed. Good commission; experience unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110 Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers high class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 39-5

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—WINTER ENGAGEMENT, FARM manager, good reference. Would consider renting, 1925. Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 45-4

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLTON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 38-7

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 42-5

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION OF CANADA REFUNDING LOAN. We offer 4 1/2% bonds due 15th October, 1944, at market (\$97 to \$98). Will accept 1924's at par in settlement. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 45-4

SELLING—SEVEN SHARES OF U.G.G. STOCK. Nathan M. Howes, Millet, Alta.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quespel, Parfume d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

Watch Repairing

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE AND DRESSED Poultry Prices

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18-19c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	15-16c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	10-11c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18-19c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs.	16-18c
Ducks	11c
Roosters	8c

DRESSED POULTRY

3c to 4c above Live Weight Prices. Ship "Dressed." Save on express charges and shrinkage losses.

Crates sent on request. Cash payments mailed every day. We invite you to join our big list of satisfied shippers.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Prices

We guarantee for shipments up to date of next issue of The Guide, the following prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hens, over 5 lbs.	16c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-15c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	17-18c
Old Roosters	8c
Ducks, any age or size	11c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	19c
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs.	17c

Crates on request. Track accommodation. Reference: Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale House.

The Consolidated Packers
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEGWE WANT
LIVE POULTRY

Ship us and secure quick returns. Highest market prices paid at all times.

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	18-19c
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	16c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	15c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	17c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	13c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1	19-20c
Turkeys, underweight	15c
Ducks and Geese, fat	12c
Ducks and Geese, medium	10c

We pay 4c per lb. above live weight for Chickens, Hens and Turkeys. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE COMPANY
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

THANKSGIVING PRICES FOR LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed till date of next issue:

Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over	19c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	17c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over	19-20c
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over	17c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	13c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	10c
Ducks	12c
Geese, 12 lbs. and over	12c
Geese, 10-12 lbs.	10c
Old Roosters	8c

Four cents above these prices for dressed poultry, except geese.

Prompt returns by Bank Money Order. Crates forwarded on request.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.
398 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Licensed and bonded for your protection under the Manitoba Produce Dealers' Act. License No. 125.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	18-19c
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	17-18c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	17c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs.	14-15c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	12-13c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1	18-19c
Turkeys, underweight	15-17c
Ducks and Geese, fat	12c
Ducks and Geese, medium	10c

Dressed Poultry 4c per lb. above live weight excepting for Ducks and Geese. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until November 12. Write for crates if required. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

FARMERS, TRAPPERS AND
STOREKEEPERS

For prompt returns and a square deal—SHIP YOUR RAW FURS TO

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Fur Trade Department

79 Main St. 10179 100A St.
WINNIPEG, Man. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Consignments held ten days for approval. Write for particulars.

The British Election

Continued from Page 3

forgery put out by the opponents of the government and Labor for political purposes while the Russian government has taken a serious view of the matter and is demanding an apology. Premier MacDonald has promised a thorough enquiry into the matter.

A noteworthy feature of the election is the attack upon Premier MacDonald from friendly quarters. It is asserted that he should not have accepted the word of a foreign office official that the Zinoviev letter was genuine, and that he should not have resigned on such a trivial issue as the Campbell sedition case. Already there is talk of finding a new leader for the Labor party, one who will do his best to win the Liberals to the support of Labor instead of trying to isolate them, and who will be less ready to resort to time-worn political tricks when an embarrassing situation arises.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Budget System

I used to check at random on my treasures in the bank, and my dollars travelled tandem in a disconnected rank. All my pennies as I earned them made a common little pile, in a careless way I turned them in a very little while. Silly business, lack of system, lack of average common sense, for I never tried to twist 'em as they made the journey hence. I've reformed, and now am trying just as nearly as I can to departmentize my buying on a systematic plan. I allow myself expenses, so much here and so much there, and I never shift the fences to the thickness of a hair. Money earned from sale of barley must pay costs for this and so, must pay John, Knut and Charley, when they quit their jobs to go. Cream checks fences, laundry soap and rocking-chairs! By this plan I know exactly what I can not do, or can, so my cash moves far, and tactily—I endorse the budget plan!

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 31, 1924.

WHEAT—Markets have been draggy throughout with the exception of occasional sharp reactions caused by short carrying and export orders. Liquidation of October contracts occurred without any sign of congestion, the rather heavy deliveries of all grain during the past few days having more than satisfied all holders of cash contracts and caused considerable re-selling of cash grain. While a fair volume of export business is going on it is scarcely noticeable in the buying and the grain has been comparatively easily bought. In short it has been a buyers' market in all grains. Low grade wheat has lost considerable ground as the percentage of these grades increased, and at the moment low grades are weak.

OATS—The oat demand is negligible. Cash oats are a drug on the market, forcing the spreads wider and preventing any possibility of a premium on "in store" oats for the time being.

BARLEY—Barley, we believe, is still being exported in large quantities, but the supplies arriving are heavy and largely for sale.

FLAX—Flax also has been offered very freely during the past few days. This flaxseed looks very cheap as compared with the cereal grains, but crushers' agents are not forcing the market. They are taking it as offered from day to day, and apparently getting requirements very easily. Stocks of all grains are accumulating at the head of the lakes. Shipments are not as heavy as they might be and this is having a depressing effect on spot grains as compared with May deliveries. It is likely that there will be no premium position on any one grade with the exception of No. 1 Northern for some little time.

WINNIPEG FUTURES												
Oct.	27	28	Nov. 1 inclusive.				31	Nov.	1	2	3	4
	to	to	Nov.	29	30			to	to	to	to	to
	27	28	29	30	31			1	2	3	4	5
Wheat—												
Oct.	154	151	153	151	149	148	151	98				
Dec.	149	147	149	147	146	144	145	94				
May	153	151	153	151	150	148	149	99				
Oats—												
Oct.	57	57	57	57	56	54	56	40				
Dec.	58	57	58	57	56	55	57	38				
May	61	60	61	60	59	59	59	42				
Barley—												
Oct.	88	88	88	88	84	82	85	52				
Dec.	84	85	85	84	82	81	81	51				
May	86	87	87	86	85	83	83	55				
Flax—												
Oct.	213	214	217	224	221	215	220	206				
Dec.	210	212	215	221	218	215	212	197				
May	217	219	222	228	225	222	219	203				
Rye—												
Oct.	119	118	120	119	118	114	116	66				
Dec.	120	119	120	119	118	115	116	64				
May	123	123	124	123	123	119	122	69				

"And I Make \$4.00 a Day Besides Doing All My Own House Work"

"I USED to take in dressmaking," writes Mrs. Fred Wigfield, who lives in a small Ontario town; "but my husband was opposed to it on account of the people who were always coming in and out." She tells how she regretfully gave it up "as I was always used to having my own money."

One day she read, just as you are reading, what others were doing with the Auto Knitter . . . let Mrs. Wigfield finish her story. "I have made two pairs of socks an hour and make \$4.00 a day besides doing all of my own housework. So far I have all the orders I could fill, and the Company takes all the socks that I can send. I have had the Auto Knitter three years and have made, on an average, \$20 a week."

Here you have the simply told story of an ambitious woman. One of thousands who are this very minute turning their spare hours into needed dollars.

We Enter Into a Contract With You

The plan, briefly, is this: You knit for us at home in your spare time—whenever you like, as much or as little as you like. For every pair of standard socks you send us—standard meaning, knit on the Auto Knitter to a standard size—we pay you a fixed, guaranteed price. Our contract to do this assures you of a constant guaranteed market at a good substantial profit.

This contract does not bind you to send, all or any of the socks you make, to us. You may sell them privately if you choose. Remember this, though—for every dozen pairs of standard socks you send us, we send you not only your pay cheque, but sufficient yarn to replace that which you have used. This is free and goes forward to you so that you may go right on and knit another lot of socks.

We sell the socks that are made by our army of workers to large wholesale houses, and in this way have an assured output for every pair that is sent to us. We have been doing this for many years, and the demand for Auto Knit socks is greater today than ever before.

Ten Years of Proved Success

Auto Knitting is not new or untried. It is an established industry for earning money at home. We pay you for every hour that you can spare. Your pay cheques will reach you promptly. It is a very comforting thought to feel you can sit down in your own home, in your own time and earn extra money for something you especially want. Thousands of men and women are earning money in this

way who could not possibly consider a canvassing or selling proposition.

A Few Recent Letters

"I am only 14 years of age and am going to school. After school I make a dozen pair of socks, which I sell at a profit of \$6.00."

—TEDDY ATHENHOFEN,
British Columbia.

"Being over 80 and my eyesight not so good, I made a few mistakes at first. But now I knit a pair of socks in 30 minutes. So far I have made \$200."

—S. ROBINSON, Ontario

"In the eight months we have had our Auto Knitter, we have made over \$600, working only in spare time."

—MRS. H. ARMSTRONG,
British Columbia.

"It is now three years since I bought my Auto Knitter. During the past winter I have never made less than \$100 a month."

—G. NIVEN, Manitoba

"I am the eldest of the family and thought I would like to have a little money of my own. With my Auto Knitter I have made over \$1,000 in one year in my spare time."

—MISS C. McPHILLAMEY, Alberta

Experience Not Necessary

Here you have a young boy and a man of 80, knitting their spare hours into dollars, and a young woman in Alberta, who finds time to earn \$1,000 a year. These people knew nothing about Auto Knitting when they started. They learned—just as thousands have—from the simple instructions that are sent with each machine.

Beautiful Booklet Free

We would like to send you a copy of our booklet, HOW TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME. It tells the complete story. We would like you to have a copy. We would particularly like you to know how very little it costs to start in this profitable business. Really, a business of your own. Don't hesitate. You owe it to yourself at least to find out about this plan that makes your spare time so valuable. Clip and mail the coupon NOW.



The foundation of the Auto Knitter business is based on co-operation. We need men and women to knit socks and they need us to supply the machines and buy their work. It is a business of mutual help.

The soundness of the business is proven by its ten years of success. The demand for Auto Knit socks was never so great. We need many more workers.

T. W. CHADBURN, President.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. Limited,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Canada,
Department 2911

Please send me free full particulars about making money at home with the Auto Knitter. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name

Address

City..... Prov.....

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The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company Limited
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